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CAPITAL CUTLETS.

IS GENERAL GRANT INSANE?

A Curious Story About the Ex-President—The Congressional Outlook for the Next Ten Days—The President's Probable Disposition of the Army Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Constitution.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—I have just had an interview with Mr. Green B. Raum, the commissioner of internal revenue, with respect to the questions that have arisen in regard to the Georgia four per cent. bonds. Commissioner Raum informs me that he will decide that the bonds are not subject to the tax of ten per cent. upon currency. He will hold that the four per cents are precisely what they purport to be and what Georgia issued them for—namely, bonds. I have been informed by several treasury officials that they can see no objection to these new securities and no ground for any opinion that they are bills of credit. Universal surprise is expressed here at the fact that Georgia is able to float a four per cent. bond.

The outlook is for another fortnight of brilliant debating in both houses, as the legislative bill is before the house and the army bill is before the senate. "No man can tell how long the debate on the army bill will last in the senate," said Senator Beck to-day; and no man can. The chances are that the senate will debate the army bill most of the time until it gets the legislative bill, as it has little or nothing else to do. The length of time the house will spend on the legislative bill is equally uncertain, except that every indication is for a long debate. Nearly a hundred members have already announced to the speaker their desire to speak on this bill, and have put their names on the speaker's list. The action of the senate committee on appropriations indicates that the senate will pass the army bill just as it passed the house.

What the president will do when it gets to him is as uncertain as ever. A prominent republican representative, who stands well at the white house and is one of the out-and-out administration men, says he has reason to believe that the president will veto the bill on the ground advanced by Robeson in his speech—that the political measures do not propose to limit the power of the army, but to interfere with the constitutional rights of civil officers in civil processes. Per contra, the National Republican this morning shows signs of weakening in its positive assurance that the president will veto the bill. It says: "The democrats argue that the only obnoxious provision it now contains is the rider, which provides for a repeal or modification of the so-called bayonet act, which they claim is only obnoxious to the president because he thinks it is out of place on an appropriation bill. As the provision is construed by them it does not interfere with the constitutional prerogative of the executive to respond to the state call for troops for the suppression of domestic violence, nor does it restrain him, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy, from any proper use or disposition of the army on the frontier. Under this construction he is simply required to prohibit the presence of troops at the polls on election days—a prohibition which he has voluntarily enforced ever since he became president. It is for this reason, they say, the rider in question is not repugnant to his ideas of public policy, they believe he will approve the bill. It is certain, however, that if he does approve it, he will accompany his signature with a protest against the propriety of loading down appropriation bills with legislation of a purely political character."

For three months there have been curious stories told about General Grant, and his conduct at various places which excited the amazement to say the least of the punctilious courts of Europe. Some scandal was occasioned by the reproduction of part of a paragraph from a Spanish journal, at the time of Grant's visit to Spain, which virtually asserted that he was intoxicated at the Escurial, and in such a way as to make it noticeable to every one present. Other things have occurred which the most charitable party could not condone, and very great scandal has occurred in European circles in consequence.

An officer of very high rank in one of the departments of the United States, who has just returned from one of the countries visited by Grant, furnishes an explanation which entitles the ex-president to the respectful pity of the country rather than to its sneers. This story, substantially, is that Grant's mind is seriously impaired; that it has been so for a long time, which was one reason for his going abroad. While in Germany the most noted surgeon was consulted, and his opinion was that the disease threatened insanity. It was hoped that change, relief from excitement and anxiety would work a cure, but this has not been the case, and while the attacks are intermittent and irregular, they are the cause of great anxiety to his family and friends.

The officer added that these facts had been only communicated to a very few of the ex-president's friends, and only those whose discretional regard will impel the strictest secrecy. This information was obtained in a rather unexpected way by some inquiry in regard to the subject addressed to a particular friend of Grant's, and one who benefited quite as much by the last administration, in both terms, as any other individual. His reply to a direct question was such as to make it certain that what is told above had been talked of in the inner circle. Even now, what will be said of it if true is a matter of grave concern to the very few intimates who have been advised of what has occurred. The fear seems to be that, in case of an "excursion across the continent" as has been contemplated, he might do or say something under the peculiar excitement that would result, which would make the truth known to the public, and thereby allow the whole story to be subject of popular gossip to the infinite pain of his family and friends.

The commissioner of Indian affairs says, with reference to the habeas corpus case at Omaha, that where a writ has been served upon General Crook, commanding him to show cause why he holds Standing Bear and other Ponca Indians as prisoners that the United States district attorney has been directed to appear for the United States and endeavor to have the writ dismissed. He takes the ground that under the law and according to reported decisions of the supreme court, the Indians stand as wards of the government, and are under the same relations to the government as minors are to their parents or guardians; that the law forbids them to make contracts, and such contracts, if made by them, are void. No attorney had a right or can appear for an Indian until authorized to do so by the Indian department. A full statement of the views of the department in regard to this Ponca question is being prepared. The commissioner of Indian affairs denies the correctness of the reported escape of Cheyennes from Wichita agency.

The grand army of the republic last night passed resolutions condemning the Washington Light Infantry for not carrying the United States flag while acting as escort to the Norfolk City Guard, now on a visit to this city, and claiming that said company refused or neglected to bear the flag of our country and believed it to have been done in deference to the wishes of the company from Virginia. The Washington Light Infantry is composed principally of government clerks, is commanded by Colonel William G. Moore, who was paymaster in the union army, and private secretary to President Johnson. The company does not carry a flag, as they claim a single company is not entitled to a flag, as that distinction belongs only to regiments and battalions.

THE SENATE.

The senate resumed consideration of the New Hampshire senatorial case. Mr. Saulsbury argued against the admission of Bell to a seat. After a brief discussion the yeas and nays were taken and Mr. Bell was admitted to a seat in the senate by a vote of 35 to 28. The army bill was brought before the senate, after which there was an executive session. The senate adjourned till to-morrow.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Andrew P. McCormick to be United States district judge for the northern district of Texas, and Thos. H. Dickson, postmaster, at Vicksburg.

THE HOUSE.

The house committees were not announced this morning, but the house, after reading the journal, went into a committee of the whole on the legislative appropriation bill, of which there are still 25 printed pages to be disposed of before taking up the contested portions of the bill.

Mr. McMahon offered an amendment, the concluding portion of which says in order to provide for the payment of pension arrearages, the secretary of the treasury be directed to issue immediately in payment thereof the ten millions in legal tenders now kept in the treasury as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency.

Mr. Garfield made the point of order that the amendment was not germane to the bill.

After a quite animated discussion, in which Messrs. McMahon, Kelly, Weaver and others insisted that there was no reason for keeping this ten millions in the treasury, the speaker decided the amendment in order, and, after being additionally amended so as to provide that fractional currency presented for redemption shall be redeemed in any moneys at the treasury at the time the same is presented, McMahon's amendment was adopted.

The house committees will be announced to morrow.

TILDEN ON THE TRACK.

He Declares that the Iniquity of 1876 Must be Rebuked by the People.

PITTSBURGH, PA., April 10.—The Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins lectured to 1,500 people in this city, indorsing the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden as the democratic presidential candidate for 1880, eliciting tremendous applause. The following dispatch was read:

NEW YORK, April 8, 1879.—To the Lecture Committee of the Iron City Tilden Club, Pittsburg, Pa.: Please communicate to your club my thanks for their invitation to attend the lecture of Mr. Hopkins, though my engagements render it impossible to be present. In 1876 the democracy achieved a victory in the name and for the sake of a reform of administration which would restore the government in spirit and substance, as well as in form, to the benign character in which it was created by our patriotic ancestors. They were defrauded of the fruits of that victory by a false count of the electoral vote. That wrong casts upon this generation the responsibility of a far greater question. The great duty is to vindicate the right of the people to elective self-government. If the subversion of the elective system prove successful and prosperous those who are in power will count themselves in at every election and prolong their dominion indefinitely. Such a question ought to be divested of every personal aspect. The wrongs to individuals become insignificant in comparison of the crime against the people, against free government and all the best hopes of mankind. SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The Pressure upon Egypt—The War in South America.

LONDON, April 10.—A private telegram bulletined in the stock exchange, and dated Iquique, Peru, April 5, says that that port is blockaded by a Chilian squadron.

Monsignor Vincent Gasser, prince bishop of Brixen, is dead.

A Vienna dispatch to the Times says: According to Constantinople advices the agreement between Austria and Turkey relative to the occupation of Turkish territory is now perfect in all its points, and according to all ordinary calculations this long pending question is at last settled. The document, with the necessary Austrian's signature attached, will be sent to Constantinople by the next mail to be exchanged for that signed by Turkey. The agreement grants to Austria the power of occupying three points on the river Lom on the outskirts of Novi-Bazar commanding all the practicable crossing places on the river.

Garibaldi daily receives numerous visits from political personages. He said yesterday, "I never have been more concerned for the interests of our brethren beyond the Alps than I am now."

It is positively announced that Italy has finally decided not to participate in the mixed occupation of eastern Roumelia.

A Reuter dispatch from Bombay says it is rumored in Cabul that negotiations between Yakoob Khan and the British had failed because the latter insisted on the annexation of Cabul. Note: Such a demand is in direct contradiction with the statement of the government in parliament.

PARIS, April 10.—The Temps states that a council of ministers to discuss the Egyptian question will be held Saturday. Final resolutions can only be adopted when France and England have agreed on a joint course of action. It is not true that the foreign consuls in Egypt have declared in favor of the khedive's plan, though the European colony appears generally in favor of it.

CRIME AND CASUALTY.

A Fight Over the Chickens—Fires and Explosions.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

RICHMOND, VA., April 11.—Intelligence has been received here to the effect that Wm. Armistead and Henry McIver, farmers of Hanover county, got into a dispute last evening about the ownership of some chickens. Armistead struck McIver several blows on the head with a spade, inflicting fatal injuries. Armistead is in custody.

IOWA CITY, April 10.—Hull & Schofield's distillery was burned this evening. It was the principal alcoholic distillery in the northwest and had a capacity of 1,200 bushels a day. The loss is estimated at from $35,000 to $40,000. Insurance only $10,000.

NEW YORK, April 10.—The rope of the elevator at Gramercy Park hotel broke this morning and the elevator fell to the basement crushing George Brochard, the engineer of the hotel. He was taken out dead.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., April 10.—In Kornegay's foundry this evening the boiler exploded, killing J. B. Timberlake, fireman, and badly scalding four others.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—A. Foster Elliott, resident secretary of the Liverpool and London and Globe insurance company, and vice-consul of Brazil, fell dead on the street this afternoon.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 10.—The fast freight train on the Pennsylvania railroad, eastward bound, broke in two at East Rahway at 2:30 o'clock this morning. The engineer stopped the forward part of the train and the detached section ran into and demolished eight cars filled with merchandise and canned fruits and slightly injuring a brakesman. The wrecks covered both tracks, delaying the trains five or six hours.

The Nail Trade.

PITTSBURG, April 10.—At a meeting of the Western nail association, of this city, held to-day, the following was adopted: "As manufacturers of nails in the territory west of the Alleghany mountains, we find in comparison of ways that we are compelled to pay from 33½ per cent. to 50 per cent. more for the various classes of skilled labor than is paid by our competitors east. As a result of these high prices for labor, we are being driven out of the markets in which we have hitherto sold our product. Our trade is being curtailed. Our mills are being stopped or run on short time, and the prices we are forced to accept for our product result in an absolute loss. We believe it is to the interest of all parties, both manufacturers and operatives, that this condition of affairs should exist no longer. Therefore, in view of these facts, we ask the skilled operatives in our mills and factory to consent to a reduction of wages to the prices paid in eastern mills for similar work."

The Temperance Lyceum.

At the meeting held last evening the evidences of encouragement for this new institution were abundant, and the association will at once proceed with the work of preparing the room for an early opening to the public.

To-day lists headed as follows: "We, the undersigned, subscribe and agree to pay monthly the sum opposite our names to the support of the Temperance Lyceum," will be circulated among the citizens interested in the subject. It is hoped that a prompt response and liberal support will be accorded. It is the intention to open the room, if possible, on or before May 1st.

Oh, My!

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 11.—Miss Julia Eveline Smith, of Glastonburg, the only survivor of the Smith sisters, celebrated for their resistance to taxation without representation, was married yesterday to Amos G. Parker, of New Hampshire. Both bride and groom are in their 87th year.

A Sick Judge.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—In consequence of the indisposition of Judge Bryan, the United States circuit court was adjourned by Judge Bond to-day until Monday next.

POOLING THEIR GRIEFS

WHO MADE THE FIRST CUT?

The Southern Steamship and Railway Association Trying to Get at the Bottom of the Late Trouble in the Freights—A Tangled Web of Circumstances, Etc.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Southern railway and steamship association met in the breakfast room of the Kimball house. The meeting was called to order by Hon. Joseph E. Brown, the president. The general object of the meeting was to consult on the question of the recent cuttings in the through freight rates. It will be remembered that a week from last Monday Mr. Virgil Powers, the general commissioner of the association, issued a circular directed to all the companies in the association, declaring that through freight rates were declared off as they had been virtually abolished by the action of some of the roads. After this circular the cutting became universal and rates dropped down to almost nominal figures. First-class freights from New York to Atlanta dropped from $1.25 per hundred to 40 cents. Indeed, there were no fixed rates, all the roads taking them at almost any figures offered. For more than a week the fight went on and matters looked gloomy enough for the pool. Last Monday Commissioner Powers issued another circular delaring the old pool rates restored, and on the following day the roads generally fell back into the traces and pulled harmoniously together. The present meeting was for the object of investigating the causes of the cut and to rearrange the rates on a basis which would be so satisfactory as to prevent all future discontent among the members of the association. The meeting was quite full. Representatives of nearly every company in the association were present. Commissioner Powers and Mr. Charles Sindall, the secretary, were present. The secretary called the roll and the following members were found to be present:

J. E. Brown, president; Virgil Powers, general commissioner, and Charles Sindall, secretary Southern railway and steamship association.

Joseph E. Brown, president, and Wm. MacRae, superintendent, Westeren and Atlantic railroad.

E. W. Cole, general superintendent; G. R. Knox, general ticket agent, and Wallace McPherson and ——— Edwards, agents, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad.

C. J. Foreacre, superintendent, and R. D. Carpenter, general freight agent, Atlanta and Charlotte railway.

A. S. Buford, president, and T. M. R. Talcott and Sol Haas, of the Richmond and Danville railroad.

Same parties represented the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad, with the addition of J. B. Palmer, president, and Dr. Cardwell, general freight agent.

D. C. Wilson, R. G. Fleming and J. S. Davant, of the Port Royal and Augusta railroad.

L. P. Grant, superintendent, and A. J. Orme, general ticket agent, of the Atlanta and West Point railroad; also, D. N. Speer, director.

E. G Ghie, of the Seaboard and Roanoke, Raleigh and Augusta Air-Line and the Canton and Bay-Line.

E. P. Alexander, president, J. S. Hamilton and W. W. Clarke, of the Georgia railroad.

R. R. Bridges, president, and A. Pope, general freight agent, of Wilmington and Weldon, Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta railroad.

C. L. Schlatter, Brunswick and Albany railroad.

E. B. Stahmlan, Louisville and Nashville railroad.

Cecil Gabbett, Western railroad of Alabama.

H. M. Cottingham, St. Louis and Southeastern railroad.

Frank Huger, Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio railroad.

F. W. Clark, Carolina Central railroad.

W. G. Raoul, Southwestern, Central and Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad.

G. J. Foreacre, for the Northeastern railroad.

John B. Peck, South Carolina railroad.

The following railroad officials arrived on the noon trains after the meeting was called to order:

W. M. Wadley, president, and Wm. Rogers, superintendent, Central railroad.

H. S. Haines, superintendent Atlanta and Gulf railroad.

George W. Adams, superintendent Macon and Brunswick railroad.

J. B. West, agent Baltimore and Savannah steamships.

Wm. Plummer, general agent Merchant's and Miner's Transportation company.

Wm. H. Stanford, secretary and general freight agent Old Dominion steamship line.

Thomas Pinckney, general agent Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line.

James R. Ogden, general freight agent East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad.

Ray Knight, general freight agent Selma, Rome and Dalton railroad.

After the call of the roll, on motion, the president appointed the following committee to investigate the causes of the recent cutting of through freight rates, and to report the result of their investigation to the association: E. W. Cole, L. P. Grant, E. P. Alexander, J. B. Peck and E. B. Stahlman.

The committee at once retired to the anteroom and began its labors. The association adjourned at 12:30 to meet at 3 p.m.

Afternoon Session.

At 3 o'clock the association re-assembled, Governor Brown in the chair.

The committee was still out pursuing their investigations and there was no business before the body.

After waiting awhile the association adjourned to meet at 9½ o'clock this morning.

The committee was kept quite busy all the afternoon taking evidence. It appears that all the members of the association who have any evidence against any company in the association go before the committee to be examined. There appears to be much mystery as to where the cutting began. At least four lines are accused of bringing all the trouble. Others are indicated in some of the evidence already taken. The investigation will continue, and will propably be finished to-day. The association will adjourn soon after the report is rendered, as there seems to be little else for its attention. The present is one of the largest meetings the association has ever held. Nearly every interest involved in the deliberations of the present meeting is well represented.

The Passenger Agents.

The convention of the General Southern passenger agents met yesterday morning at at 10 o'clock at the Markham. Mr. H. M. Drane was in the chair with Mr. W. L. Danley as secretary. The committee appointed to prepare a schedule of prices for passenger travel made a report, which was adopted by the convention. The report showed a general reduction of rates, and was the same as was given in THE CONSTITUTION of yesterday.

The body, after transacting some other matters which were of no importance to the public, adjourned, and many of the members left for home by the passenger trains that left the city at noon.

THE SOUTHEASTERN SALE.

How a Railroad Changed Hands in Nashville.

Nashville American, 10th.

About two hundred persons, the large majority of whom were railroad men, gathered in front of the east end of the federal court building, just before noon yesterday, to witness the sale of the Tennessee division of the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad. Conspicuous among them were the following railroad men: E. D. Standiford, president of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad; I. A. Sherman, his private secretary; E. B. Stahlman, general freight agent; Russell Houston, attorney for the road; Ed. Baxter, attorney for the division in Tennessee; J. N. Brooks, ticket and passenger agent at Nashville; Major J. D. Lockhart, general agent; G. A. Washington, stockholder in that line; General James H. Wilson, receiver and general manager; O. M. Sheppard, assistant superintendent; C. W. Opdyke, vice-president; L. C. Salisbury, superintendent of motive power; Buford Wilson, attorney; R. G. Butler, agent at Nashville; W. S. Opdyke, a stockholder of the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad; R. S. Bevier, of Russellville, Ky.; E. G. Sebree, of Trenton; C. R. Bemen, of Evansville; J. C. Martin, president of the Evans ville, Terre Haute and Chicago railroad; President E. W. Cole, Ben. Wilson and G. M. Fogg, directors, and John Scott, agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway.

At noon Commissioner W. B. Reese read the advertisement made in compliance with the decree of sale by the United States circuit court, and T. W. Barnes, the auctioneer, began to cry the Tennessee division of the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad for sale. The crowd which had collected on the opposite side and in the street came close around the east doorway of the federal court building, in order to get a glimpse at the parties bidding, and to watch the proceedings.

Bluford Wilson, the attorney of the Southeastern railroad, led off with a bid of $200,000. C. W. Opdyke, agent and attorney for the bondholders, raised it $50,000 better. Russell Houston, attorney for the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad, nodded at $350,000, and the auctioneer cried out, "will you give four hundred thousand?" and Opdyke assented to the proposition. Houston met it with $450,000. Opdyke stroked his chin and said $500,000, which was responded to with a bid of $550,000. The situation now became really interesting, and the crowd listened intently for the next bid, which was Houston's—$600,000. Opdyke raised it to $625,000; Houston nodded at $650,000; Opdyke said $660,000, when Houston came up to $670,000. After a sort of lull in the bidding, Opdyke named $675,000. Here Ed. Baxter asked the auctioneer to stop for a few minutes, and went back to consult with Mr. Houston. Upon his return he raised the bid to $700,000, when Opdyke covered it with $725,000, and the auctioneer, after giving fair warning, said "sold!" As he did so, a Southeastern engineer remarked, soto voce: "There now he's got no more sand in his gizzard."

When the road was knocked down to Opdyke, it created some surprise among the merely speculative, who confidently believed it would be bid off by the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad. The larger proportion of the crowd, who were not posted as to the result of the sale, went away with the idea that Opdyke had bought it in for the Southeastern railroad, and that the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern would not so much as get a "smell of it."

Commissioner Reese, C. W. Opdyke, agent for Jacob H. Schiff and other bondholders, W. S. Opdyke, Bluford Wilson and Thomas Malone then ascended the stairway leading to the federal court room, where Chas. W. Opdyke as agent signed a check for $10,000, the first payment, and handed it over to Commisssioner Reese.

Immediately after the sale President Standiford turned upon his heels with a smile and returned to the Maxwell house, where he was joined by President Cole, Martin Wilson, E. G. Sebree and others. He announced to them that the road had been purchased for the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad company, and handed to his attorney, Colonel Baxter, a check on the Fourth national bank of Nashville for the cash payment required to be made by the terms of the contract of purchase. The money was paid to W. S. Opdyke, agent for the committee of bondholders in New York, for whose benefit the road was sold, and the proper receipt therefor was taken.

All the parties immediately interested being now face to face, the question of the future policy of the successful bidders naturally became the subject of special inquiry. President Standiford, with his usual frankness, stated that his purchase had been made in no spirit of rivalry, but solely as an investment and to perfect the connections of his road. He offered the hand of friendship and good will to the representatives of the various connecting lines of his road—particularly to his late rivals—and characterized the situation as:

"All the clouds that lower'd upon our house
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

The best feeling prevailed.

THE KENTUCKY RADICALS.

The State Convention in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—The republican state convention met to-day with a large attendance. Ex-Representative Jno. D. White presided. Walter Evans was nominated for governor.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the acts of the republican party and adhering to the principles adopted at the republican convention in 1876, and condemning the management of public affairs in Kentucky by the democratic party.

The resolutions further declare the determination of the democrats to rule or starve the government is another exhibition of rebellion, and that duty to the country demands that the president shall resist by every constitutional means this spirit of lawlessless. Also that the name and fame of Grant inseparably linked the most important events of the country's history. It is our pleasure to thus declare our admiration and esteem for him—our gratitude to and our confidence in him.

General Fitzhugh Lee.

There is a common impression that General Fitzhugh Lee, who will deliver the memorial address in Atlanta, is a son of General Robert E. Lee. He is really a cousin of the lamented chieftain. His father was Richard Henry Lee, a brother of General Robert E. Lee's father. The son of General R. E. Lee, for whom his cousin is so often mistaken, is W. H. Fitzhugh Lee. Our memorial orator was one of the most gallant cavalry generals in the confederate service.

SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

MARIETTA JOURNAL: The citizens of Mississippi owe it to themselves, their reputations and the good name of their state, to drive from their borders the blackguard and incendiary editors of the Okolona States who are doing more to hurt the peace and prosperity of the state than rioters of the worst passions. They are pretended friends, but evidently are hypocrites — Mississippi's worst enemies. They smile with a treacherous smile, but stab with a poison dagger. Drive them out or suppress their insane mutterings.

COLUMBUS ENQUIRER-SUN: Let our legislature give us a Moffett liquor law, a dog tax law, tax pistols if they want to, and thus increase the educational fund and enlighten the people by instructing and teaching them that it is dishonorable to disobey laws. When they are passed, do not let them be dead letters, but enforce them. The cause of crime is not the lack of laws, but the lack of enforcement. Public opinion should be established so firmly as to force observance. Hanging murderers, not by mob law, makes those hesitate and refrain from staining their hands willfully in blood. Nothing else will.

LUMPKIN INDEPENDENT: We could name dozens of farmers in Stewart county who annually make from twelve to fifteen bales of cotton to the plow besides good crops of corn. Oats can be grown in profusion; fifty bushels per acre is not uncommon, and as high as one hundred and twenty-three bushels were harvested from one acre last year. Other crops were threshed out and measured, the yields ranging from seventy-five to one hundred and eighteen bushels of clean oats per acre. Some of the best cotton lands in the county produce a bale to the acre and even more than this has been gathered in small areas.

MACON TELEGRAPH: Who can prevent any citizen from receiving in payment of the sale of his land or personal property the bonds of this or any other state of whatever denomination? These Georgia issues are regular bonds in every sense of the word, with interest-bearing coupons attached, and if any person chooses to take them in small or large quantities, and incur the risk of not having them pass current in every day business transactions, what right has the government to interpose in the premises? The whole affair is nothing but the simple bartering of the bonds for other values. Of course no one can be required to take them against his will, nor are they receivable in bank. Our private opinion is, however, that very few will see the light. They will all be eagerly gobbled up and retired as convenient investments by the farmers and small dealers of the state.

SAVANNAH NEWS: There is nothing in the United States constitution prescribing the size nor the denomination of any state bond. Nor is there anything in that instrument which prohibits a citizen of any state from receiving, if he chooses, the bond of his own, or any other commonwealth, as a medium of exchange in commercial or business transactions. Hence, if the commonwealth of Georgia sees fit to issue a bond of a size convenient to be carried in a pocket-book, and in denominations low enough to enable her citizens to invest their small savings therein, and then if banks, merchants and traders see fit to receive such bonds in their business transactions as they would money, it is manifestly a right which they all—both state and people—enjoy. We cannot see, therefore, upon what possible pretext either congress or the United States supreme court can interfere to prevent the issue or circulation of the Garrard bonds.

MARKET, GENTLEMEN!

THAT'S WHAT ATLANTA MUST HAVE.

Demanded by Health, Convenience and Economy—What the Butchers and Beef Men Have to Say About It—A Matter that Demands the Public Attention.

We do not believe there is another city in the United States as large as Atlanta that has no central market. It is a necessity no less in Atlanta than in those cities that have one. There is no city in the country so well fitted for a central market as Atlanta. The various streets of the city all converge to one center, and these main streets are supplied with reliable street-car lines, that for a nickel will bring the market woman from the most remote parts of the city within a few moments.

The necessities of a market are briefly these:

1. With beef and vegetable stalls scattered all over the city it is impossible to keep the city clean and healthy. The garbage from these stalls will create disease.
2. With fresh meats and vegetables all so scattered that an inspector cannot watch them, it is impossible to prevent the sale of impure or tainted meats or fruits.
3. With the small stalls so scattered it requires a tour of the whole city to secure the necessary articles for a decent dinner.
4. With the beef markets scattered as they now are the housekeeper is dependent on the stock of one butcher, and if he has nothing but beef she must be content to take that.
5. With one hundred stalls in direct competion the chances for selection would be very much better, and the general quality of the articles much higher. The prices, on the contrary, would be cut down through the very effects of this competition.

But we might enumerate a hundred reasons for a market. The main one is, "we must have it," and the second one is, "we are going to have it." If the city cannot build it let the council pass market privileges and grant a market monopoly, as other cities have, and arrange a moderate system of fees and then a private stock company can be raised to build a fine market. We repeat this. If the council will give a reasonable monopoly a company can be raised in forty-eight hours to build as fine a market as is needed. There should be no delay in this matter. Before the war Atlanta had two markets. We should have one large central market before the present years is out.

WHAT THE BEEF MEN AND BUTCHERS SAY.

Below we present the opinions of some of the leading beef men who run stalls and are thoroughly familiar with the trade. It will be seen that they unanimously favor the project and would doubtless the most of them take stock in a company pledged to the enterprise.

Mr. Drury Tye, who keeps a market at corner of Whitehall and Peters streets, says that he wants the city to have a market-house, centrally located, and wants strong market laws.

"Why is it necessary, Mr. Tye?"

"Because it will not only be a convenience but a protection to our people. When a man goes to purchase his provisions he will then have an opportunity to select the best. Now he is liable to be imposed on. Last summer I sent some hands to carry a fat beef I had to my slaughter pen; the weather was very warm and the animal very unruly and, being so fat, died from exhaustion before they could get it to the pen. It was late in the evening when it died, and next morning I sent some hands to get the hide, and some one had skinned the beef and carried off hide and meat. I have no doubt in the world that they peddled it around town next day and sold it out. I pay four and a half cents per pound gross for my beef cattle, and you can frequently get beef around town for four to six cents net. When this is done there is something wrong, for I can get beef cattle as cheap as any one. It is an absolute shame that a city the size of Atlanta has no market."

We next found Mr. J. R. Dominick, who has a market at 129 Whitehall.

"What do you think of the city having a market-house, Mr. Dominick?"

"Well, so far as I am individually concerned, I am indifferent; but they ought to have some kind of market regulations. I let any one kill beeves at my slaughter pen for the offal, and if the citizens could see the kind of beef some people kill, they would mob the men who do it. A short time since a fellow drove a poor beef there and killed it, and there was not actually two pounds of tallow on the whole carcass."

"Well, don't the meat show that it is poor?"

"Oh, they fix that. They will go around here and purchase two or three large strips of tallow before they kill the beef, and when they get ready to sell they trim out the old blue quarters with strips of tallow, and when they go around on these back-streets they sell it as fresh beef from the mountains."

"Then, you want a market?"

"I don't object to it; but we ought to have market regulations. A man ought to be required to pay a tax of one hundred dollars to sell beef for a year, or any part of a year."

We came next to Mr. Jacob Kries, who has a large house at 119 Whitehall street.

"How do you stand on having a market-house for the city, Mr. Kries?"

"Why, I have always been in favor of it. It is ridiculous for a city the size of our city to be without a market-house or market regulations. It makes no difference how good our people are, you can't get as many people together anywhere without finding some bad men who will not do business right. Let us by all means have a good market, centrally located, and then have the law properly enforced."

We found Mr. William Bender, who keeps a market at No. 117 Whitehall.

"What do you say about a city market, Mr. Bender?"

"Let it be built. The marketing of our city is shameful. Suppose a man wants to purchase his provisions; he gets his beef at one place, his vegetables two blocks off, his fish on the other side of town. And in good flush times he could make the money he has to spend in the time he takes to run around and buy them. Besides, it will prevent the stealing of cattle to a great extent, because there is a protection, when there is a market, against stealing cattle."

"How is that?"

"Why, when a man kills a beef he is required under proper market regulations to exhibit the hide and ears at the market, and the man's name is registered, and when the owner misses his cow he goes to the market and can soon trace the thief."

We walked to the other side of Whitehall and called at Mr. H. C. Sawtell's, No. 96. He was at his slaughter pen. We found his clerk, and propounded the interrogatory to him. He replied that Mr. Sawtell wanted a market, and was willing to do anything he could to obtain one, backed by good, wholesome market laws.

We called on Mr. Day, who keeps a fish-stand at the corner of Whitehall and Wall street:

"What do you think of a city market, Mr. Day?"

"We need one more than anything else in the city," he replied, and he continued to put up his arguments as follows: "Ain't our citizens in a pretty fix without one? A customer sends to me from the barracks for some fresh fish and vegetables. I would rather pay for the vegetables than to hunt them up. I sell fish and fruit here—have to go out Whitehall for beef, Peachtree for chickens, and all over town for vegetables. If the city is too poor to build a market, let them lease the privilege to a good stock company, pass stringent market laws and enforce them. It will be a great convenience to the citizens and greatly benefit those who trade in provisions."

"Could a joint-stock company be raised?"

"Without a doubt. I know, of my own knowledge, men who will subscribe $15,000 to such an enterprise if the city would pass proper ordinances to protect them."

Mr. John W. Sparks, butcher at No. 85 Decatur street, was approached upon the matter and gave the following as his views: "I think that if we can get a good market under the right kind of management it will be the best thing ever done in Atlanta. The building would be an ornament to the city, and an attraction at the same time. A public market under good management would protect the people against imposition. I have known of instances where a cow was killed for beef within a week of the time she would have given birth to a calf. Her meat should not have been sold, but it was. I would just as soon have eaten a piece of beef from an animal that had died of disease. Instances have also come to my knowledge where cattle have been slaughtered while they were sick from disease and their flesh sold to the citizens of Atlanta for good, sound meat. Not one man in ten could tell but that this meat was perfectly sound and good. It is almost as bad with vegetables. Quantities of them, withered, old and stale, are sold to customers who buy them for good, healthy food. I am heartily in favor of a public market, and hope that one will be built. It will be a blessing to the people, and protect them against imposition. Another reason why I am in favor of a public market is this: It will put a stop to a large amount of cattle stealing which is going on in Atlanta every year. The clerk, whenever a beef is killed, will register the marks and color of the hide and where the animal came from. This will be a protection to the butcher. I am, as I have said before, in favor of a public market, and think that the plan proposed by Jim English is the kind that we want. I think that you will find that every butcher in Atlanta is in favor of a public market. All that I have talked with are, and I know that all of the citizens who understand the question are heart and soul in favor of it."

Messrs. Langston & Stewart, of 86 Peachtree street, say that they are in favor of a public market and always have been. They think that a better class of meat would be offered for sale and that fewer cattle would be stolen and sold to butchers, as the clerk of the market would always keep a list of the color and marks of each hide brought to the market, and allow no beef to be sold when the skin is not produced. They think that every city of the size of Atlanta should have a public market and could, if necessary, give a score of reasons why one should be built at once. As the matter now stands, there is no choice in selecting meat. With a public market competition would bring the very best of everything to the stalls.

These butchers were also in favor of having a slaughter-pen arranged for the general use of all of the butchers. They thought that the fewer pens in the vicinity of Atlanta the better. Were also under the impression that in a few years the rents of the stalls would pay for the building of the market and a handsome income to the owners of the property. They thought that the various stalls would rent well from the beginning, and that there would be a great demand for stalls by truck farmers who would bring vegetables to the market.

Mr. M. L. Tolbert, of 75 Peachtree street, was not in when the reporter called but from his clerk we learn that Mr. Tolbert is strongly in favor of a public market, and thinks that a good one under the right kind of management would be a credit to the city and at the same time protect the masses of the citizens against imposition. His clerk remarked further that Mr. Tolbert would be among the first to advocate such a measure should it come into prominence, as he knew that Mr. T. was for a public market, world without end.

Mr. J. L. Lahatt, of No. 73½ Peachtree, was not in. His clerk, however, knew fully the views of Mr. Lahatt upon the matter and said that they were in favor of a public market run under a good management. He thought that the citizens would have protection from imposition upon them by butchers who would attempt to force diseased or impure meet upon their customers. The clerk of the market would always be on hand and inspect everything that was offered for sale and see that nothing was sold that was not sound in ever particular.

Mr. Jeff. Tolbert, No. 19 Washington street, said that we should by all means have a public market. The butchers would then keep a better class of meat than they do now. I never worked anywhere else but in a public market until I came to Atlanta, and like the system upon which they are run. A public market under good management, in my opinion, would be the very thing for Atlanta and would be of great convenience to the citizens at large. There would not be so much bad beef sold then as there is now. The clerk would inspect all meat offered for sale and allow none to be sold that is not sound.

Mr. W. C. Sparks, Decatur street, corner of Peachtree street; "I do not know that it would make any change in my business, but I am in favor of a public market under good management, with a clerk to inspect everything that is offered for sale. There would then be no more black meat or rotten vegetables sold and citizens would then be able to get the best of everything, and not be imposed on as they are now in some instances that I could mention. The establishment of a public market, and the appointment of a clerk or inspector, would put a stop to cattle stealing. There is too much of that going on now for the public good. As far as I am concerned I do not care much whether they have a public market or not, but I think that it would be beneficial to the people and protect them from imposition. I think that it would be a great convenience to the public, as at the market proposed a purchaser can get anything that is wanted. Besides this, I think that a fine public market would be a great ornament to the city and a convenience at the same time."

Mr. John O'Neil, 62 Decatur street, thought that the people were as well suited by the present system as they would be with a general market place. He did not know of any advantages to be gained by having a public market, and thought that the present plan of having markets all over the city was about as good as any. If it was for the good of the people he saw no reason why one should not be built. As far as he was concerned, he did not care whether there was a public market or not.

Several other butchers were visited and interviewed upon the subject. They were all strongly in favor of the enterprise, and believed that it would be best for the people. They all agreed that there were numerous advantages to be gained by having a public market, and that there should be one built at once. One of the chief reasons why they urge the matter is to put a stop to the stealing of cattle. "As the matter stands now," remarked one of the butchers, "we butchers do not know when we are buying stolen cattle and when we are not."

A LAST WORD.

Now, this market must be built and will be built. All that is needed is for the city council to adopt some rates and grant a special privilege. Let that be done and the money needed can be raised at once.

What councilman will give us at the next meeting a carefully arranged ordinance upon this subject? It will entitle whoever does it to the thanks of the entire community. Let us hear from some of the city fathers.

Sale of the Stanton House.

CHATTANOOGA, April 10.—There was a chancery sale of the Stanton house property to-day. Frederick Wolffe, of Montgomery, Ala., was the purchaser at thirty thousand dollars.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

DREWRY RAMBO has been commissioned a member of the county board of Clay.

JOE BALLARD, colored, from Columbia county, burglary for was sent to the Richmond and Knoxville railroad for four years.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT will deliver the memorial address in Columbus and lay the corner-stone of the new confederate monument to be erected there.

THE state librarian has received volume twelve of West Virginia reports, and also some interesting pamphlets concerning the care of the blind by the state of Ohio.

AN order for the election of captain and subaltern officers of the McLendon and Corinth guards, of Troup county, was issued yesterday.

YESTERDAY Colonel Nelmes sent Fred. Carmichael, colored, of Coweta county, to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad to work out his sentence of five years for arson.

THE following military officers were commissioned yesterday, the dates of which go back to the day on which the officers were chosen: R. A. Thompson, second lieutenant Griffin Light Guards; John Hope Hull, captain Athens Guards; E. G. Porter, first lieutenant Athens Guards; J. V. Sparks, second lieutenant Athens Guards; T. P. Vincent, second lieutenant Athens Guards; J. W. Burke, first lieutenant Central City Light Infantry, colored, of Macon; Preston Day, second lieutenant of the same; Major Moore, captain Liberty Light Guards, colored; Perry Moore, first lieutenant of the same; Nelson Collier, second lieutenant of the same; Anson Stewart, second lieutenant of the same.

A NOTABLE WOMAN.

A TALK WITH MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS

The Impression She Made upon a Boston Reporter—Mrs. Davis's Opinions upon Many Questions Set Forth—A Lady of Royal Mind and Noble Impulses, Etc.

Boston Herald.

Your correspondent closed his account of an interview with Mr. Jefferson Davis, published in the Herald last Sunday, with the statement that Mr. Davis, with a cordial grasp of the hand, bade him good-night, and returned to the ladies' saloon, where his wife awaited his coming. In a few minutes Mr. Davis returned and said: "Mr. G., I have been speaking with Mrs. Davis of our interview, and as you know many old friends of hers, she desires an introduction." Accordingly I walked with him to the ladies' cabin, and was there introduced to the wife of the ex-president of the confederate states. I should judge that Mrs. D. is some years the junior of her husband, and that intellectually she is a very superior woman. She was dressed in plain black, without any display of jewelry, and had a most prepossessing, matronly appearance. After being introduced to her Mr. Davis retired and your correspondent was favored with an interview of an hour and a half duration, much of which was occupied in conversation about her old friends and acquaintances in the north who were well known to me. Mrs. Davis appears to be a woman of refinement, having many accomplishments and a correct literary taste, which enables her to discuss with ease and fluency all the scientific and belles-lettres topics of the day. She seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the French language, and to be quite familiar with French books and authors, from Mme. De Stael to the last volume of Victor Hugo.

After indulging in some reminiscences of her life in Washington prior to the rebellion, and reviving pleasant memories of her old friends in the northern states, who were friends of mine, Mrs. Davis discussed with me the political and the social topics of the time. Upon the negro question she had very decided opinions, and spoke far more hopefully of the present situation than did her husband. She cordially believes in the education of the black race, and thought she saw increased signs of intelligence and self-reliance among them as the result of what little schooling they had obtained. She thought education was absolutely indispensable to them in order to protect themselves from the imposition of the whites, who were now no longer, as in times past, their natural protectors, but were so placed as to be constantly tempted to take advantage of their innocence and credulity. She related, in illustration of her views, several anecdotes to show what apt scholars they had become, even with the small advantages they possessed, and among others the following: Prefacing the story with a statement that she herself was destitute of the mathematical faculty, and never could learn the multiplication table or do a sum in simple fractions, she said it happened not long since, in the absence of her husband, that she had occasion to settle with a negro for some wood which Mr. Davis had purchased. The wood was measured on the presumption that there were eight cords, but it fell short of that amount, and she in vain attempted to find the value with pen and paper of the fractional part of a cord. She covered nearly a sheet with figures, but was not satisfied with the result. At last the negro teamster, with great humility, remarked: "missis, your figures are not correct. Let me do dat sum for you". "But do you know how to cipher, Jimmy?" "Yes, Mississ, I does," said Jimmy. She gave him the pen and paper, and Jimmy figured it out in an instant, and at once received his money. "But where did you learn to cipher;" said Mrs. Davis to him. "O, missus," said Jimmy, "Ise a graduate of the high school." Mrs. Davis entertains the opinions of her husband in regard to free labor as being more advantageous than the labor of slaves, and said she would not like for any consideration to return to the old system. Under that system the house servants were a burden upon the housekeeper, and the cost of their maintenance far exceeded in amount the wages paid at present, for a large number were required, and the work was not done so well as now. In her religious views and opinions your correspondent believes that the wife of the ex-president of the confederacy is the most orthodox woman that he has ever conversed with. She believes the Bible is the work of God, and that there is not a line in the sacred volume from Genesis to Revelation that is not literally true. She has been a reader of Darwin, Tindall, Huxley and other eminent scientists and scholars, but said nothing could shake her faith in every fact and circumstance recorded in the Bible. She never entertained a doubt that the world was made in six days, that the whale swallowed Jonah, and that the sun stood still for the accommodation of Joshua. In discussing this last miracle Mrs. Davis said, in reply to some suggestion of your correspondent: "I can see no difficulty about it at all. If a miracle was to be performed, what mattered it if it did affect the whole solar system as well as this planet which we call earth?" In discussing social topics Mrs. Davis seemed to be impressed with the most intense ideas of caste. When informed by me that one of her old friends, the widow of an ex-senator who was formerly on the most intimate terms with her husband, was living the life of a quiet self-denial, and devoting the whole income of property left by her husband to lift the fallen and encourage the lowly among the young females of this city, Mrs. Davis said it must be a thankless task. She believed that it was of no advantage to try to help such people—that providentially one class of people were placed above another—that one is the complement of the other—and that blood only would tell. Notwithstanding these aristocratic notions, the whole tenor of our conversation left with me the impression that Mrs. Jefferson Davis is a charming, sensible, Christian woman—that she understands the social and political questions of the time far better than the average of the male sex; and that, like her husband, she has no hopes or aspirations in connection with "the lost cause."

SPARTANBURG SPARKS.

The Hotel Question—Exercises of Wofford College.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 10.—The Central, a large new hotel, opens here on the 20th, under the management of C. C. Chase.

Work will begin in a few days on a new one hundred room hotel, to be completed by January 1st.

The spring exhibition of the senior class of Wofford college came off last night. W. R. Bearden, of Asheville, N. C., spoke of "The Beauties of Nature;" E. E. Bomar, of Spartanburg, S. C., of "Sir Humphrey Davy," and L. W. Bowman, of Orangeburg, on "Public Opinion." D. C. DuPree, of Greenwood, S. C., in descanting on "Official Corruption," evidenced an analytical, incisive mind and profound thought. He wielded a Damascus blade of the keenest edge. J. M. Fridy, of Columbia, S. C., handled his theme, "Of the Night Impatient We Demand the Day" with marked ability, glowing with poetic imagery and emphasized with a silvery voice and fascinating diction. The closing speech of J. L. Glenn, of Yorkville, S. C., on "Manners," abounded with gems of sparkling wit and radiant wisdom, and brought down the house. He showed that he was to the manner born.

ST. GEORGE.

Election in the Mormon Church.

SALT LAKE, April 10.—In the Mormon conference, John Taylor was re-elected president of the Twelve Apostles and treasurer of the church. Moses Thatcher Logan was elected to fill the vacancy as one of the Twelve Apostles. No president of the church, successor to Brigham Young, was elected. Q. C. Cannon, delegate to congress, advocated polygamy as a prevention of prostitution.

GEORGIA PHARMACISTS.

Fourth Annual Meeting in Savannah.

The fourth annual meeting of the Georgia Pharmaceutical association met in Savannah at noon Tuesday.

The following members were present: J. H. Alexander, Augusta; A. H. Birdsong, Sparta; Osceola Butler, Savannah; N. B. Drewry, Griffin; W. L. E. Ellis, Hawkinsville; W. L. Harrison, G. M. Heidt, Savannah; W. F. Holloman, Waynesboro; L. W. Hunt, Macon; E. W. H. Hunter, Louisville; John Ingalls, Macon; E. J. Kieffer, J. J. Leddy, G. F. Symons, Savannah; J. M. Madder, Brunswick; Y. M. Mills, Savannah; Y. H. Morgan, Cochran; J. W. Rankin, Atlanta; W. F. Reid, W. E. Miller, J. F. Reilly, Savannah; Theo. Schumann, Atlanta; Harry Sharp, Forsyth; J. W. Solomons, L. C. Strong, Savannah; E. J. Tarpley, Dublin; W. A. Taylor, Atlanta; E. G. Tidwell, C. B. Turner, J. Weichselbaum, E. S. Zittroner, Savannah.

The following new members were admitted: F. Jerger, Brunswick; W. A. Harrison, Savannah; H. Gallagher, Athens; C. T. Schaffer, Lewis Cass, Savannah; H. W. Ellwood, Macon; A. J. McCoy, H. Burford, M. A. Barie, J. T. Shuptrine, E. A. Abbott, C. M. Hillsman, Lawrence Lippman, J. B. Abrams, St. J. R. Yonge, Savannah.

President Butler made an address of welcome. The following new officers were elected:

President—John Ingalls, of Macon.

First Vice-President—J. M. Solomons of Savannah.

Second Vice-President—W. K. Root, of Marietta.

Third Vice-President—L. E. Welch, Albany.

Secretary—W. A. Taylor, Atlanta.

Treasurer—T. L. Massenberg, Macon.

The new officers were duly installed. Reports of standing committees were presented.

The committee reported favorably on the following applicants for membership: W. W. Lincoln, of Savannah; R. E. Coster, of Columbus; S. R. Pyles, of Thomasville; J. A. Davenport, Americus; W. E. Davies, of Thomasville; R. H. Tatem, of Savannah; T. S. Hawkeson, of Augusta.

The following members resigned: V. L. Smith, of Atlanta; R. Thomas, of Valdosta; A. C. Pease, of Newnan.

Mr. Schumann, chairman of the committee on legislation, made a statement in reference to the proposed pharmacy law, and submitted a draft of a law to be presented at the next assembly of the legislature, providing for greater efficiency, etc., in the pharmaceutical fraternity, and accompanying the same with a petition to the Georgia medical society, requesting their co-operation in the petition to the legislature, and indorsing the law suggested and asking its passage.

A lively discussion on the form of the law ensued.

On motion, the president was authorized to appoint a committee, of which Mr. Schumann was to be chairman, to take charge of the petitions and present them to the medical society and the legislature, and obtain signatures of druggists, etc.

Resolutions of thanks were returned to the pharmacists and people of Savannah. The questions for the next meeting were proposed, and the convention adjourned to meet in Macon the second Tuesday in April, 1880.

The So-Called Exodus.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A mass meeting in aid of the colored immigration from the south was held here last night. Resolutions recommend settlements at places remote from towns and cities so that a higher manhood of the race may be developed.

OF INTEREST TO GEORGIANS.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE: The senate laughed yesterday when Mr. Hill, by a slip of the tongue, spoke of it as "the confederate senate." And yet, in the presence of nineteen ex-rebel soldiers, Mr. Hill was merely speaking the sober truth.

CHICAGO TIMES: In the course of debate yesterday Senator Hill, of Georgia, amused his republican hearers by referring to the body he was addressing as a part of the "confederate congress." It was a slip of the tongue, but showed the drift of the southern democratic mind, and was altogether too near the exact truth to be pleasant to the ears of his northern colleagues.

WASHINGTON SPECIAL TO PHILADELPHIA CHRONICLE: While Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, was speaking on Bell's case to-day he inadvertently referred to the senate as the confederate senate. There was laughter at his expense, and the joke was generally enjoyed. It was even funnier when Hill tried to turn the laugh on the other side. Of course he was expected to unfurl the stars and bars over his desk, but he didn't.

WASHINGTON SPECIAL TO BOSTON ADVERTISER: In the course of the debate to-day Ben. Hill made a curious blunder in a speech, which unintentionally fitted the present situation so well as to cause a universal laugh at his expense. Carried away by his argument, he seemed to imagine himself at Richmond in a senate which no longer exists, and, speaking of the former action of the governor of Connecticut appointing a senator, he proceeded to speak of the appointee presenting his credentials "to the confederate senate." A general laugh stopped him, and in this Hill himself was obliged to join. The mistake, however, is one that annoys the democrats considerably, and the republicans are generally joking them about getting on too fast in their revolution.

BALTIMORE GAZETTE: In the senate last Monday a very significant episode marked the debate on the New Hampshire senatorship. Senator Ben. Hill, of Georgia, was addressing the body. He said: "If the governor of New Hampshire has the power to fill a vacancy in the confederate senate," etc. A burst of laughter greeted the senator and for a moment he was very much embarrassed. Realizing the situation he explained that he had been made a victim of a slip of the tongue, and that he had no revolutionary designs whatever. Mr. Hill may explain as much as he pleases, but he will never convince the loyal sentiment of the country that he did not mean precisely what he said. The present senate is now known in republican parlance as "the confederate senate," and Mr. Hill has evidently accepted the situation. Everything goes to show that we are in the midst of a howling revolution.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

PARIS, Ky., will celebrate her centennial November 18, 1884.

THE farmers of Cumberland, Ky., are preparing for a large acreage of tobacco.

THE Tennessee Sunday-school convention meets at Newport May 2d and 3d.

MRS. MOORE has thus far made one hundred converts at Goldsboro, N. C.

A MARE belonging to Mr. W. L. Coyle, of Webster parish, Louisiana, has given birth to two mule colts.

A BLIND Quakeress, a Mrs. Fushee, is conducting a successful revival in Saulston township, Wayne county, N. C.

THE rate of taxation on property in the district known as Memphis is one dollar and fifteen cents on the hundred dollars.

MR. F. BETS, of East Feliciana parish, has seven acres of cotton with an average of four leaves to the stalk.

A NORRISTOWN (Tenn.) firm has shipped to eastern and northern markets last month three hundred barrels of eggs.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES: Messrs. Shelverton, of Macon, and Thornton, of Atlanta, have successfully accomplished the wonderful gastronomic feat of eating thirty quails in thirty days. Georgia is clearly ahead of the world in this business.

MRS. JEFFERSON DAVIS is described by a correspondent of the Boston Herald as a refined, matronly person, plainly dressed in black. She talks well and knows the French language and literature. She approves the education of the colored people and is hopeful concerning their future.

THE friends of Colonel Buford, who killed Judge Elliott at Frankfort, Ky., recently, have retained the services of ex-Judge Curtis, of New York, for his defense. The selection of ex-Judge Curtis indicates that the defense will be insanity, he having had a large, varied and successful experience in that class of cases, including the Helmbold case, the great Bouden will case, the Kelly case and others.

SAN ANTONIO is scratching its head over the wholesale purchase of Texas ponies by August Belmont, Jr., General Dan. Butterfield, Henry Oelrichs and George H. Perriman, of New York. The San Antonio Herald says they have purchased two carloads of Texas ponies, from 13 hands 1 inch to 13 hands 3 inches high, and they seem to place little value on color or condition, the proper height and build being the essential requirements.

MR. FAGAN MARTIN, writing to the Greenville (South Carolina) News, of Sunday last, says: "I am perhaps the largest strawberry raiser in the upper part of South Carolina, and you must permit me to say that nine-tenths of the crop is killed beyond redemption. I might say nineteen-twentieths. Every strawberry on some hills is killed. Even covering up did no good. The recent warm rains caused them to develop rapidly, hence the destruction. If there is a peach, apple, plum, cherry, apricot, pear or anything of the kind on my place I don't know it.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT MONDAYS

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AS AN ADVERTISING MEDIUM, THE CONSTITUTION offers, within its field, unrivaled advantages. The Daily edition has many more readers and subscribers in Georgia than any other newspaper, while its aggregate circulation is considerably larger than that of any other daily journal in the state.

All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE CONSTITUTION, ATLANTA.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 11, 1879.

EGYPTIAN finances seem to be as hopelessly muddled as John Logan's rhetoric.

MR. BELL, of New Hampshire, was invited to a seat in the senate yesterday. He was rung in, as it were.

GARFIELD, with his point of order, and Conger, with his objections, strive in vain to stay the tide of reform.

THE Cincinnati democrats claim that they are still camping on the battle-field. This will be good news to your Uncle Dick Bishop.

ONE of Grant's bill-posters was in attendance on the convention of Kentucky republicans that met in Louisville yesterday.

THE result of the recent municipal elections in Ohio is similar in its effect to an installment of a continued story in the New York Ledger. It is exciting, but not decisive.

THE Georgia case represented by Mr. W. O. Tuggle still hangs fire, but information from Washington leads us to believe that the tax-payers of the state will soon find a little relief.

MR. HOWARD CARROLL should remember that as soon as the senate is through with more important matters, Kellogg will need a very capacious umbrella to use as he makes his way to Louisiana.

THE New York World, which was once in favor of Fernando Wood, is now opposed to him. This is probably due to the fact that our respected contemporary is what we French call the beau mong.

THE "national emigration aid society" will not only be enabled to fleece the credulous negroes in the more ignorant districts, but it will be the means of colonizing voters in close or doubtful states at the north. The only question is, will the transplanted negro last until the next election?

DR. W. H. WHITE, in his letter to the New York Times, which we publish in another column, gives the plain truth to those who are so ready to misrepresent us. Dr. White was in the union army, and has lived in our midst for years, and understands what he is writing about. He has been doing a prosperous business ever since he came here.

IF Ingalls, of Kansas, could by any means strap himself to a majority in the senate, he would probably rise in his place, and, with an air of injured innocence, demand an investigation of the charges made against him by prominent republicans of his own state. As matters stand, Ingalls is of the opinion that the least said about the matter the better.

DOES the national emigration aid society, controlled by the Chandlers and other disreputable politicians, propose, after enticing the negro away from his home, to give him houses, lands, tools and provisions? Or does the society propose to furnish him with remunerative employment? These are very serious questions.

IN the house yesterday a very important amendment to the legislative appropriation bill was offered by Mr. McMahon and, after some discussion, adopted. This amendment directs John Sherman to issue immediately in payment of pension arrearages the ten millions in legal tenders now kept in the treasury as a special fund for the redemption of fractional currency. The latter is to be redeemed in any moneys in the treasury at the time of its presentation. This, if it should be concurred in by the senate, will most effectually choke one of John Sherman's contraction pumps.

OUR telegrams announce the amusing fact that the Kentucky republicans were absurd enough to hold a convention in Louisville yesterday. Only those who have watched a mouse endeavoring to crawl out of a deep dish-pan can appreciate the efforts of those unhappy politicians. The fact that there were enough of them to organize the convention shows that the affair must have been widely advertised. The ridiculous fellows even went so far as to nominate a candidate for governor, and to adopt a resolution demanding that Mr. Hayes "resist, by every constitutional means, this spirit of lawlessness" that prompts the democrats to insist on repealing partisan legislation affecting the freedom of elections.

A SPECIAL dispatch from Washington to THE CONSTITUTION gives the gratifying information that Commissioner Raum will decide that our baby bonds are not subject to the ten per cent. tax. This decision virtually settles the question as to the character of the bonds, so far as the government is concerned. The truth is, all the paraphernalia necessary to the careful nursing of these baby bonds (even down to a legal paregoric bottle) was provided by those under whose auspices the securities had their birth. The cradle was hung with the lace curtains of the law, and the confidence of the people provided a silver-mounted carriage. Sleep sweetly, little bonds! Your mother, the state, is watching over you. Mr. Raum has gone out to play, and if Uncle Johnny Knox doesn't cease his capering and comptrolling in the next room, the nurse will be sent in to spank him.

THE grand army of the republic is a very patriotic body—as we have been informed—and is liable to grow indignant at the slightest violation of the etiquette of patriotism. For instance, the Washington Light Infantry, a military company within the corporate limits of the capital of our common country, had the temerity to march through the streets the other day without carrying the star-spangled banner. This fact coming to the ears of the G. A. of the R., that body held an indignation meeting and passed a series of resolutions condemning the omission. As a matter of course we have no excuse to offer for this act of vandalism on the part of the Washington Light Infantry, for the members thereof are government clerks and live in the only district controlled by the United States; but the same cry has been raised by the radicals with respect to the state volunteer organizations giving publicity to their disloyalty by using the state flag. This complaint has been made against various military organizations in Georgia, and has been echoed in the organs, but the simple truth is, the state militia have no more connection with the army of the United States than they have with the Prussian army. To carry the United States flag would be absurd.

The Market-House Matter.

The city reades of THE CONSTITUTION will find in this morning's issue no article more deeply interesting than the one which relates to the regulations, or rather to the want of regulations, for the sale of fresh meats. It should be carefully read by every person whose health and property are tied-up in the city's general condition. The interviews that we publish this morning establish this fact, namely, Atlanta is the one city of 40,000 people in this or any other country that is without not only a general market-house, but also any practical protection against the sale of diseased meats or decaying vegetables. This is a terrible state of affairs in such a climate as this, and the council that permits its continuance one unnecessary hour takes upon itself a responsibility that many an a bold man would shrink from. Let us be plain in this matter. The members of the council are charged with the duty of making all necessary laws to protect the public health. Their power in the premises is ample. They can give the poor and the ignorant protection against the reckless and unscrupulous in this respect, and if they neglect to do this, all the consequences rest rightly, properly and unavoidably on their souls.

We are not discussing the conveniences of a public market. We do not now care to take up even the question of cleanliness when decaying matter is allowed to be sold in almost every block. We do desire our city readers to consider the fact that they have now no reliable protection against diseased beef, stale vegetables, rotting chickens or decaying fruit. The sale of such articles cannot be regulated when the stalls are scattered from one end of the city to the other. Nor the health board, nor the police board, nor any other board, nor any official or set of city officials, knows what is being sold in the widely-scattered and almost innumerable shops and "groceries" of the city. The authorities of the city do not know or care to know what is going on in this regard. And yet the health of the city is of infinitely greater importance than the care of its property or the protection of its citizens against violence. We take good care of the lesser things and neglect the greatest of them all.

This must not last. It is suicidal. It is murderous. We must have a market-house. We must have it because it will take from the streets the filth and smells inseparably connected with the sale of decaying matter, be it fruits, vegetables or meats. We must have it because the converging nature of the city's means of communication renders such a house a wonderful convenience and source of economy. But above all else, we must have it because the sale of meats could then be so regulated and supervised that a cow, for example, which had died of disease could not be freely and safely offered to ignorant purchasers. If the city cannot build such a house out of its revenues, let the privilege be farmed out to a company, the right of protecting the citizens from the sale of unwholesome food and of dealers from extortionate rents being fully reserved. Until some such plan can be carried into execution, a strong ordinance on the subject of diseased meats might be employed; but we have very little confidence in an ordinance when the subject-matter is sold where policemen rarely, and other city officials never, go.

The Army Bill.

The army appropriation bill is about to enter upon its second stage, and as circumstances seem destined to make it a bill of at least considerable historic importance, this is perhaps a favorable time to look into its prominent features. It is a nine-section bill.

The military or non-political sections of the bill are neither striking nor novel. The first section contains the appropriations proper, amounting in round numbers to $26,800,000 and leaving the strength and organization of the army essentially unchanged. The second section provides for a new edition of the army regulations; the third section elevates the salary of the examiner of state claims; the fourth consolidates the French and Spanish professorships at West Point; the fifth offers graduates of West Point inducements to resign their claims upon a commission in the army; the sixth is the political section; the seventh authorizes the detail of an officer to superintend certain Indian education; the eighth repeals the law that requires military headquarters to be in government buildings, and the ninth, a conglomerate section, prohibits promotions above the rank of captain, except in the engineer corps, and except in the case of captains who have served twenty years in the army, prohibits the transfer of any officer below the rank of major to the retired list, except upon the report of a board that he is unfit for active service, and gives the highest actual rank he has ever held to any officer hereafter retired by reason of wounds.

These sections, except the sixth, were approved by both houses of the last congress. They put aside the questions of reorganization contained in the Burnside and Banning bills; they provide for a slight retrenchment in expenses; they forbid the tranefer of appropriations from one item to another; they authorize railroad companies to do a general telegraph business—all in a bill of great brevity, directness and consistency.

The hot and prolonged debate arises over the sixth section. At the risk of repetition we give the substance of it, so that the reader may keep in mind the exact nature of the struggle. Section 2002 of the revised statutes provides that no military or naval officers or other person engaged in the service of the United States "shall order, bring, keep or have under his authority or control any troops or armed men at the place where any general or special election is held in any state, unless it be necessary to repel the armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls." The army appropriation bill introduced by Mr. Sparks and passed by the house contained a clause repealing the last eight words of this section. In abundant caution and in deference to republican fears the democrats, perhaps wisely, but rather superfluously, adopted a proviso declaring that nothing contained in the repeal shall be held to abridge the effect of sections 2002 and 5297 of the revised statutes in relation to the duty and power of the president under them to carry out the sections of the constitution authorizing him to send troops upon the application of the governor or legislature of a state.

The republicans of the house fought the sixth section, not upon its merits, but upon the ground that it was a threat which deprived the president of the free exercise of his constitutional functions—that, in other words, the democrats say to the president, sign this bill or disband the army. General Garfield admitted in he course of the debate that the disputed section calls for what is right and proper, but the manner of the call he considered revolutionary. It is thought that the republican senators will strongly present another line of argument, namely, that the adoption of the section as it was passed by the house would render the supervisors and marshals useless, because they could not then come near the polls with arms, and any officer who sent armed marshals to the polls would be subject to a fine of $6,000 and imprisonment at hard labor for five years. This point will be insisted on doubtless in the hope of inducing the president to veto the army bill, it being generally thought that he desires to retain the election laws as they stand. Altogether we may safely anticipate a severe struggle alike between the two parties and between the legislative and executive branches of the government before this important matter is disposed of. The democrats have the advantage, because the people want no more troops at the polls; and there is no reason to believe that the democratic position on this question will be weakened by anything that the president may do.

COMMISSIONER LEDOOK has gained another victory. He has succeeded in unseating the entomologist of the department of agriculture. LeDook put a bug in his ear.

THE Burlington Hawkeye congratulates itself that THE CONSTITUTION will be clamoring "for millions of heathen Chinese to "come over and help us." And pray what will THE CONSTITUTION want with the Chinese? It is scarcely possible that the Hawkeye believes that the negroes are going to leave their homes and submit to be colonized in states and communities where there is no demand whatever for the sort of labor the negro is capable of doing. Our humorous contemporary should remember that there are some things in this world beyond the control of politicians, pseudo-philanthropists or schemers of any kind. One of these is the future of the negro. This may seem strange at first glance, but it is undoubtedly true.

IF congrsss concludes to invite members of the cabinet to semi-official seats on the floor, an extra session will have to be voted whenever Mr. Evarts has anything to explain. Mr. Evarts has the memory and delivery of an active and experienced telephone.

SOME of the democratic politicians of New York are still engaged in fighting Tilden. But if our Uncle Samuel is half as active as the republican organs pretend, he is not likely to suffer any defeat in his own state. The prospects are that before the season is over he will capture the Tammany crowd, boom and all.

JOHN SHERMAN is wise not to trouble himself about getting up a boom. John and Mrs. Jenks know that a boom is a very deceitful affair.

WENDELL PHILLIPS is on the war-path again. His nose is sharp as a pen and painted green, and he babbles most bitterly of philanthropy. For the sake of the nerves of the unhappy people who depend upon Wendell for their political information, it is to be regretted that he has never made himself acquainted with the real condition of affairs in the south. If he had made a point of studying the characteristics of the negro, for instance, he could account for the exodus now going on without creating a suspicion that his insanity has assumed a new phase.

THE astonishment of the treasury officials in Washington that Georgia is able to float a four per cent. bond is ill-timed and injudicious. No person who does not know what a great state Georgia is under democratic rule ought to be allowed to hold a position in the federal treasury.

IT will be a seven days' wonder if Uncle Johnny Knox doesn't decide that the Georgia baby bonds are unconstitutional, for it must be remembered that while Uncle Johnny comptrois the currency, the national banks comptrol him; and the national banks are getting so now that they would be glad to see all forms of barter abolished. It is our opinion, however, that before the present congress fades away into the past, the national banks will experience a right lively time.

THE republicans are not disposed to give the war democrats any credit whatever for saving the union. If we had time, we would sympathize with the war democrats.

SENATOR BRUCE, of Mississippi, appears to be too decent and respectable to suit the views of his white party friends, and when the republican minority in the senate made up their lists of committeemen, they did not even consult his wishes. Bruce failed to appreciate the snubbing, and brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Lamar, who, in turn, brought it to the attention of the democrats. The result was that Bruce was promised the chairmanship of any special committee he might propose, even if it had to be accomplished by a vote of the senate. The republicans heard of this and proceeded to smooth down Bruce's bristles by explaining that they intended no slight. It is a mystery how a colored man as intelligent and as decent as Bruce can reconcile his party affiliations with his self-respect.

MR. GREEN B. RAUM, the able commissioner of internal revenue, seems to be a very efficient officer. Inspecting one of our baby bonds through his eye-glasses, he discovered at once that it was merely a bond and not subject to the ten per cent. tax. We trust Mr. Commissioner Raum will take the trouble to explain matters to Uncle Johnny Knox, the esteemed comptroller of a currency that doesn't need comptrolling.

ABOLISH the national banks, and you abolish Johnshermanism in politics. Congress cannot better meet the wishes of the people than by repealing the national bank act. Greenbacks are good enough for the people.

POSTSCRIPT.

FOR a rheumatic old man Uncle Sammie Tilden slings a very steady and pungent quill.

Now, why isn't it possible that Corporal Kernan, of Okolona, wants to succeed Bruce in the United States senate?

ONE of Georgia's baby bonds has wandered off to Charlotte, N. C., and another is shown as a curiosity in Galveston, Texas.

THE rumor that Grant is becoming insane is not a startling one. Benzine is capable of getting the better of the greatest warriors.

THE "confederate senate" joke is taking the country by storm. Even the radical senators laugh at the very mention of it.

THE season for remembering the dead confederate soldier and more thoroughly disremembering his widow and orphans is full upon us.

DO OUR republican contemporaries consider the oddity of referring to this people as "the United States nation?"

THE fellow who denounced the house of representatives as a "den of thieves" was probably a lately detached republican beef-eater.

COLONEL H. SEYMOUR is dimly referred to in the cheese-making districts of New York as a possible candidate for the presidency. The suggestion in this whey is curdling.

WHEN a "revolution" creates a wild demand for four per cent. government bonds it is one of the most paying episodes in the life of a country.

SENATOR BRUCE, the colored senator, is chairman of the committee to investigate the Freedmen's bank and Senator Gordon is one of the members.

WHENEVER John Sherman's boom gathers new impetus Agnes Jenks appears in a later style hat. She is both the amanuenesis and anemometer of the movement.

COLONEL DELANCEY KANE'S albino beaver is swathed in a mourning band that loiters around it equal to a pair of David Davis's pantaloons on the legs of little Mr. Hoar.

STILSON HUTCHINS' soirees grow uneeker and uneeker every recurring Saturday night. They indicate the general prosperity of the Washington Post.

BILL CHANDLER wants to be enlisted in the noble army of office-holders who are to suppress the "new rebellion." It is alleged against Bill, however, that he has no certificate of proficiency as a suppressor of that kind.

THE amiable Mr. Rogers, of the administration, has joined us in our crusade against concealed weapons. The other day he drew from his hip-pocket his brass cider-faucet and laid it away on the top shelf in the cellar. This is a real effort at conciliation.

IN GENERAL.

—A Minnesota girl formed 500 words from the letters in "George Washington."

—Emma Abbott sings in a $25,000 necklace, and never takes cold.

—Queen Victoria travels in company with the empress of India.

—General W. S. Rosecrans is manufacturing safety powder in San Francisco.

—Working hours are being rapidly extended from 51 to 54 hours a week in Scotland.

—The numberless one-eyed men about the country speak volumes for the popularity of archery.—Waterloo Observer.

—The countess of Caithness owns the finest jewels in the world outside the caskets of royalty. Her necklace of diamonds alone is valued at $915,000.

—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript suggests the following change in a familiar line: "Men must work and women must walk."

—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll offers to give $1,000 at once and half of his income for the next five years, if necessary, in aid of the negro emigrants in the west.

—A stiffly-starched shirt collar, with jagged edges, will make a man sit down and wonder how many flights it is to the other world.—New York Express.

—All Irishmen do not come to America. 41,628 left Ireland last year, which is 401 more than left the year before, yet of this number 18,648 went to England and Scotland.

—Professor King writes to the New York Herald that he will experiment with captive balloons on Coney Island this summer, preparatory to attempting a trans-Atlantic voyage.

—Contributions toward erecting a schoolhouse somewhere in the south have ceased in Brattleboro, Vermont, since the eloquent lecturer got drunk with the money he had obtained.

—General Fitz-John Porter, while in Washington, is the guest of Senator Randolph, of New Jersey. Since his vindication he has been overwhelmed with congratulations.

—Several hundred dogs are on exhibition at Gilmore's garden. A deer hound and pug dog are scheduled worth $10,000 each, while an English setter, Irish wolf hound and setter pup are valued by their owners at $5,000 each.

—There are now 320 telephone stations in operation in the city of Hartford, Conn. The central office is kept open night and day, so that the wires may be used for domestic or commercial purposes at any hour.

—Somebody's child is dying—dying with the flush of hope on his young face and an indescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. * * * For sale by all druggists.—Danbury News.

—Senator Bell, of New Hampshire, is a man of middle stature, and looks more like a preacher, or the "boss" of a spelling bee, than a senator. He wears a beard, and is evidently a man of steady habits among the granite hills of New Hampshire.

—A telegraph operator sent a message from Boston to Springfield for accommodations for twenty "prisoners" instead of "persons," and the consequence was that a travelling dramatic company was received at the railroad by a party of deputy sheriffs.

—Major Black is the hero of the day among the British troops in South Africa. He it was who, with a party of volunteers, revisited the scene of the recent massacre and recovered the queen's colors which had been lost in the affray.

—The will of the late Madame Patterson Bonaparte is marked by the supreme selfishness which distinguished the lady herself throughout life. There is nothing for charity—absolutely nothing to show that the world is any better for her having lived in it.

—At the cooking lecture, lady soliloquizing: "Now that she's got it cooked, I wish she'd tell us how to use up cold mutton." Next lady overhears and remarks: "I have some infallible recipes." First lady, alert with pencil and note-book: "Will you please favor me?" Second lady—"Six boys!"

—The telegraph to south Africa is to be submarine from Aden to Zanzibar, thence to Delago bay, and then to Natal. The British government has decided to accept the proposal of the eastern telegraph company for laying the cable, and it is expected to be completed by November.

—Nearly all the large cities in the union have now democratic administrations. New York, Boston, Detroit, Dubuque, Davenport, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, are all democratic. The only large cities that are still republican are Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cleveland and Cincinnati.

—The good girl slammeth the door and talketh loudly, and maketh a noise, for her heart is without guile, and she feareth not the words of the hall teacher; but the naughty girl shutteth the door softly, and stealeth up stairs in her stocking feet, and stumbleth over the rocking-chair, and the last condition of that girl is worse than the first.—Rockford Seminary Magazine.

—Queen Victoria can amuse herself any fine morning by inspecting $9,000,000 worth of royal plate in her castle at Windsor. This collection includes a gold service for 140 persons ordered by George IV., a shield formed of snuff-boxes worth $45,000, thirty dozen plates worth $50,000, an Indian peacock of precious stones valued at $150,000, and Tippoo's footst ol, a tiger's head with a solid ingot of gold for his tongue.

—Things have come to a pretty pass in England when the example of the Princess of Wales has no influence upon British fashion. The fair lady has a slight lameness and carries her left knee on the pommel when riding horseback, thus sitting to the right of her horse. But it appears to make no difference with the blooming riders in the row. They still incline to the left and defy lameness to establish a fashion. The prince was more successful in the ulster business.

—For some time past the Jesuits have been waging a desperate war against Rosmini and his teachings, and have moved heaven and earth to induce the pope to condemn him. Leo XIII., however, is preparing a very important letter upon philosophic teaching, which will shortly be published and will take a view in entire contradiction to the Jesuits and their doctrine.

—The London World is of the opinion that M. Waddington, prime minister of France, will ere long cease to be in office, because Gambetta has made up his mind to that effect. Nothing but the personal interference of President Grevy has saved him thus far. Writing on the 26th of March, the man of the World says: "I should be much surprised if within three weeks M. Fournier, the present ambassador at Constantinople, were not minister for foreign affairs, with M. Spuller as under-secretary of state."

—Club-room gossip in London indicates that when the Prince of Wales comes to the throne the wind will be found to blow very strongly in the direction of the direct interference of the sovereign in the conduct of national policy. Albert I. will be inclined to leave home politics to the ministers, but he has already very clear and strong notions of foreign policy, and means, it is said, to try and make them prevail. They have been gathered chiefly in Paris, and in circles where English statesmen at least are not accustomed to seek inspiration. But the prince speaks French with an admirable accent, is fond of conversing with diplomatists, and is inclined to think that a king should govern as well as reign.

—"Ben. Butler's two prominent traits," says a Washington letter to the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal, "are love of money and a desire for notoriety. His charges are enormous and he has his own way of collecting. He does not care whether it is praise or calumny so that he is kept prominently before the public. The hideous caricatures which appear in the pictorial papers give him unbounded delight. Nothing concerns him while he is kept prominent, for he understands human nature so well that he is satisfied that his talents will cover his multitude of sins. He once said with glee and satisfaction, "I have been accused of every crime, but no one has ever said I was a fool."

"Hopeful Signs at the South."

Springfield Republican, rep.

Just now it is too far the fashion for partisan purposes to berate southern lawlessness, and to give over the lately rebellious section of the country as hopelessly addicted to the practice of assassination. The situation is bad enough, but very far from being hopeless. We have reached a point in the long process of reconstruction, and the experiment of assimilating the negro into our political system somewhat delicate and critical. The situation is one that is going to test the dominant race in good sense, in statesmanship, in philosophy and in patience. Each southern community and state has got to work out its own salvation—industrial, social and political. The negro is best off where he is. The white man is dependent upon him as a laborer. The two can best travel together with united interests, and the only future hope for southern development lies in such peaceable and cordial co-operation. Can it be brought about? This is for the future to solve. Certain it is that the best southern sentiment accepts the situation intelligently, and is grappling aggressively with local social disorganization and race oppression. The New York Nation comments sharply upon the prevalence of assassination at the south, and it but echoes the sentiments which have been put quite as vigorously by representative journals all over the south.

The great sign of promise for the south, its surest hold upon the future lies in the independence, the vigor, the high character of its newspapers. The great journals of any section are accepted as the mirrors of public sentiment, or, better still, as the leaders in the best local life. This is strikingly true of southern newspapers. These great conservative agencies, all along the line, are treating the present situation in a manner which shows that the best elements of southern society are at work to repress the prevalent lawlessness and help on the general advancement and thrift. What the tone of southern journalism is and has been toward the problems of the hour is not fully realized at the north, because of the misrepresentation of southern opinion for partisan purposes. The readers of the Republican, indeed, are treated to the cream of current discussion, south as well as north. It is selected, too, with a generous remembrance of the many difficulties through which the states south of Mason and Dixon's line, are working their way to a healthy local sentiment and their appropriate and helpful influence in national affairs. But the republican organs—the New York Tribune and Times, Zack Chandler's paper and their confederates—laboriously seek to prove that a solid south is synonymous with local rascality and national harm. For instance, notice the prominence given for partisan purposes to the utterances of the Okolona (Miss.) States, which rolls secession as a sweet morsel under its tongue and magnifies rebel heroes and memories. But the Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald informs us that the States is a greenback organ. Furthermore, it is edited by an Ohio democrat, who was kicked out of several Indiana offices because he was insufferably bombastic, and his language is now rebuked by the representative journals of the section he misrepresents. It is worse than unfair to make the south responsible for the ravings of this vacant and irresponsible sheet, circulating only a few hundred copies. As well make the north responsible for Brick Pomeroy and George Francis Train.

This carpet-bagger's paper is the type of what the southern press is not. It is remarkably conservative in tone, quick to discern the signs of the times, and fully up to the general average of the same class of journals in any part of the union. Consider what a furious noise was made some months ago about the danger from southern claims. It was an idle fear. The leading journals south oppose not only claims from their own section, but all claims urged at this distance of time from the war. What echo, too, had the New York Sun's crusade against the president's title? Dana was publicly rebuked and reminded that what the south wanted was not agitation and revolution, but quiet and an opportunity to rebuild its waste places. The same spirit was manifest in the recent contest over the speakership of the house. Though Blackburn set himself up as the south's candidate, the general sentiment of that section was that Randall had proved his fitness for the place, and that it would be unwise to put the south forward as dictating what the democratic party should do. If the southern men have carried off the lesser loaves and fishes, it is no more than the north has done in bestowing them where party support was strongest.

But it is not alone in political matters that the southern press has shown a wise restraint. It is constantly spurring its readers on to encourage industrial enterprise and make life more secure. Especially has the recent epidemic of murder been promptly improved. From the Richmond State, Charleston News and Courier and ATLANTA CONSTITUTION on the Atlantic sea-board; from the Louisville Courier-Journal and New Orleans Times and Picayune in the Mississippi valley; from the Galveston News on the farther gulf coast, and from the lesser lights generally, has risen indignant protest against the great source of trouble—the carrying of concealed weapons. There is a plainness of rebuke, an independence of utterance on this and other questions which is the best assurance that southern society has in itself the seeds of its own reformation—the proof of local capacity to work out its own destiny and salvation.

Mr. Hayes Will Sign It.

Washington Post.

When Mr. Garfield and other leading republicans in the house, after their long, weak and useless debate on the army bill, admitted that the clause forbidding the use of troops at the polls was right, and that they would vote for it as a separate proposition, they admitted away their whole case. They left Hayes no ground on which to base the veto they are urging him to perpetrate. He cannot undertake to dictate to congress the form in which legislation shall be put together. He can not be so lost to the dictates of common sense as to base a veto on a mere matter of collocation—to send back a bill with a suggestion that it is all right, except that it must be cut into two or three parts, and then he will be graciously pleased to approve them in detail. No; Mr. Hayes will sign the army bill as soon as it is presented to him, and the radical party in congress, even admitting Mr. Hayes to be hand-in-glove with them and their schemes, will be put upon the defensive in an untenable position at the very beginning of the principal fight.

To be Gradually Extinguished.

St. Louis Republican.

No, we can assure our republican friends on the very highest authority that disturbing the presidential title is no part of the programme. If Mr. Hayes, moved by an uneasy conscience, should offer to abdicate in favor of the rightful president, democrats would decline the proposition with thanks. They want him where he is as a warning and a text. Republicans made him, and he has done much to unmake the republicans—will do more. The tree which produces such good fruit, though unintentionally, no democratic ax will touch. Meanwhile the dominant party will proceed to organize and utilize the results of victory, and thereby put the republican party, as Mr. Lincoln would say, "in the process of gradual extinction."

Push On the Army Bill.

Baltimore Gazette.

Let the senate promptly indorse the action of the house. Then let Hayes veto the appropriation bills if he dares. It may be doubted, since the recent backing down of Garfield, whether even the republicans would support him. They do not want to come before the country at the next election as the party of the standing army; such a party would be wiped out of existence. The democrats of the senate now have their plain work cut out for them. Their duty to th ir states, to the federal union and to the people require them to pass the army appropriation bill in its present form and send it to Mr. Hayes. What he may see fit to do with it is of secondary importance.

That Exodus.

Chicago Times.

The movement of negroes in the gulf states to Kansas is simply a movement in the interests of their extermination. The climate is too cold for them; the soil is one with which they are not familiar; they carry with them no capital; the people of Kansas don't want them to come, and the result will be that they will die like sheep with the rot. The friends of the southern negro—as they claim—are the northern republicans. It is their duty, at this crisis, to put their hands in their pockets and help these destitute people, and also to guide their exodus, so that it will not result in their extermination.

The Irrepressible Quill-Driver.

Pittsburgh Post.

The Okolona quill-driver has struck the Leader. He bit the Gazette several days ago, and Congressman Frye had him in the house on Tuesday. Tom Nast serves him up in this week's Harper, and next Sunday he will do pulpit service. The Okolona man, it happens, is a western reserve Ohio yankee, who wandered off to Mississippi this year to start a paper. He made a hit in his first number. Republican subscriptions are now in order to keep his concern afloat.

Blaine's Amendment.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

Blaine, seeing that the bayonet will inevitably be bounced from the polls, has, with characteristic energy, drawn up an amendment to the army bill forbidding anybody who has a deadly weapon about his person to come within a mile of a place of voting. That is a very good idea. It is a pity Mr. Blaine was not so anxious to have peaceful and honest elections some years ago.

More "Resolution."

Washington Post.

Senator Bruce's proposition to thoroughly investigate the Freedmen's savings bank swindle should be promptly met by the stalwarts. It is one of the most flagrant attempts at revolution yet seen. It is a deliberate scheme to disgrace a score or more of loyal republicans, every one of whom "fit into" and out of the rebellion. Where are the troops?

In Congress and Out of it.

Philadelphia Times.

While revolutionary leaders of both sides in congress are making exhaustive efforts to rekindle the embers of sectional strife, the soldiers of the blue and the gray are meeting in their cemeteries in the south, and uniting to deck with flowers the graves of the silent sleepers of the flame of battle. Referred to Garfield and Chalmers.

The Constitution's Popularity.

Thomasville Enterprise.

We feel it a duty to say that THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the newsiest paper that comes to this office, and there is such a demand for it that we have to slip it out at night and carry it home to get a good chance to read it.

Matt. Carpenter on His Muscle.

Washington Post.

If Matt. Carpenter does as well in his subsequent efforts as he did yesterday, the republican senatorial minority will need hospitable treatment. As it is, Messrs. Cameron, Blaine, McMillan and Edmunds are in a badly confused condition.

New England's Inconsistency.

New York Star.

New England philanthropy for the southern negro is abnormally large, but the number of colored men in office in New England is significantly small.

Democrats and the Tilden Bar'l.

Burlington Hawkeye.

All the democratic telescopes in the country are focussed on the bunghole of that Gramercy park barrel.

The White House and its Occupants.

New Haven Register.

Agnes Jenks and Zach. Chandler are frequent callers at the white house. Hayes is well stayed with.

A Novel Spectacle.

Chicago Times.

Mr. Hayes is largely advertised to stand firm. The novelty of the spectacle will be worth the price of admission.

A Clear Oversight.

Philadelphia Times.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid must have forgotten that he was an Ohio man when he declined the Berlin mission.

They Climb.

Baltimore Gazette.

When a judge or justice of the peace out in Kentucky is invited now to go snipe hunting or fishing he immediately climbs a tree.

Good Advice.

Saginaw (Mich.) Courier, dem.

The best preparation a democratic congress can make for 1880 is to put itself on record against all war claims and all subsidies.

Judges That Are in Demand.

Memphis Avalanche.

Wanted—a few judges who are thirsting for a chance to execute the law against persons convicted of the crime of carrying deadly weapons.

A Bankrupt Law.

Richmond Dispatch.

A good bankrupt law would act as a breakwater to resist the moral tidal-wave that never fails to come with a monetary convulsion.

Too Late.

Too late perchance for love,
Too late for duty—never!
Too late to labor for thy self,
Not for the Gracious Giver.

Too late, too late to shed
The tears of selfish grief;
But not too late the sad to cheer,
And give the poor relief.

Too late, too late to mourn
For what may never be;
But not too late to pray the Lord
To ever shelter thee.

Too late, too late to groan
Beneath the load of woe;
But not too late to kiss the rod
That struck the grievous blow.

Too late, too late to sit
With idle hands and heart;
But not too late to work for God,
To act out all thy part.

Too late, too late to live
The daily life of sin;
But not too late to learn to die,
When true life shall begin!

—Jesup Sentinel.

LIVER REMEDIES

DR. M. W. CASE'S Liver Remedy —AND— BLOOD PURIFIER

Is Tonic, Cordial, Anti-Bilious.

CURES LIVER COMPLAINT, BILIOUSNESS, HEADACHE, SICK HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, FEVER AND AGUE, PALPITATION, CONSUMPTION,

DYSPEPSIA

and all Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Blood. It builds up the system, is pleasant to take, does not sicken, give pain, nor leave the system constipated, as other medicines do.

HOW TO BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR. Keep your liver active and your blood pure, and you may save your doctor's bills. This Remedy is not a patent medicine, but prepared by Dr. M. W. CASE from his favorite prescription, used in his own extensive practice for over 27 years. Superior to all known remedies. Its success is simply wonderful.

GENERAL, LOCAL AND CANVASSING AGENTS WANTED EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS offered. Send for Circular and Terms to Agents.

HOME MEDICINE CO., Philadelphia.

Sold by all Druggists, General Stores, and Agents. Price, 25c.; Large Bottles, half pint, 75c.; Box of 6 Large for $3.75, sent by express, prepaid. Trial Bottle free. Ask your Druggist for it.

Sold wholesale and retail by HUNT, RANKIN & LAMAR, Atlanta Ga.

202 aug17 d&wly am col nex read mat

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

AUCTIONS AND SALES.

AUCTION SALE.
25 Suits Clothes, and 75 Watches,

Direct from Pawn Brokers, will be sold THIS (FRIDAY) NIGHT, April 11th, 7½ o'clock, without reserve or limit. Call during the day and select your suits. HALL & MORRIS.
D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer. april1 d1t

G. W. ADAIR .... Auctioneer.

I WILL SELL UPON THE PREMISES, Thursday, 15th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a lot about 50x100 feet on Foundry street, WITH A 6 ROOM HOUSE, No. 33, in good repair, conveniently constructed. This is desirable property, between Marietta and Luckie streets, convenient to business and will always rent well. Titles indisputable. Sale positive. Terms cash. G. W. ADAIR.
168 apr9 d5t apr9 11 13 14 15

A HOME In Thomas County FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE 1,250 ACRES OF LAND in one body, seven miles from Thomasville, Georgia. The place has a four room frame Dwelling, splendid water, new Gin House, Screw and Gin, 300 acres of open land under good fence; balance heavily timbered—Pine and Hammock. Splendidly situated for a Sheep Farm or for Stock Raising. Well watered, lakes and streams abound with fish, and the shooting is fine. For sale because I have no use for the land and want the money. Terms, $3,000 cash—worth $4,000. Address E. M. SMITH,
401 mar25 d4w tues fri Thomasville, Ga.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$15,000 FOR $1

IN THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY, Which draws April 15, 1879.

AN EXCELLENT INVESTMENT. Don't overlook the opportunity.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1 Prize of	8,000	is	8,000
1 Prize of	5,000	is	5,000
2 Prizes of	2,500	are	5,000
2 Prizes of	1,000	are	2,000
10 Prizes of	500	are	5,000
50 Prizes of	100	are	5,000
100 Prizes of	50	are	5,000
200 Prizes of	25	are	5,000
500 Prizes of	10	are	5,000
1,000 Prizes of	5	are	5,000
27 Approximation Prizes, amounting to			2,925
1,894 Prizes amounting to			$67,925

WHOLE TICKETS $1. Club rates upon application.

All the above prizes will be drawn at this drawing.

The following numbers drew the first three prizes in the ordinary drawing of Feb. 28:
No. 72,207 drew $14,000. SOLD IN ALBANY.
No. 40,497 drew $8,000. SOLD IN NEW YORK.
No. 27,510 drew $4,000. SOLD IN PITTSBURGH.

Address all orders to our General Eastern Agents, WILLIAMSON & CO., 599 Broadway, New York.

The Kentucky State Lottery has, during its existence, paid more money in prizes than any lottery, domestic or foreign, whose tickets are sold in this country. The drawings take place twice a month, under sworn Commissioners of the State, and are published in the N. Y. Herald, Staats Zeitung, and Louisville Commercial. And all out-of-town ticket holders are mailed a copy of the official Drawing as soon as received. All prizes are cashed without deduction, on presentation, and no one outside of the winners are made aware of the fact of their being richer by thousands of dollars but themselves, for we will not, under any circumstances, publish the names of persons drawing Capital Prizes for the purpose of drawing custom to our lottery.

The next drawing April 30, 1879.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
Reliable Agents Wanted in every Town.
15 apr1 wit d4t apr3 5 8 10 nxt alongsie mar

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ORDINARY's Office, April 10, 1879.—W. H. Harvill has applied for homestead of realty and exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at my office, on the 30th day of April, 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m. DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
000 apr11 w2w

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership as Real Estate and Rent Agents, under the firm name of Fowler & Hurt. Our office will be at No. 9 East Alabama street, where we will be pleased to serve all promptly in our line.
NOAH R. FOWLER,
JOHN W. HURT.
000 apr11 d1aw3t fri sun wed

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA, April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, 6th instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta...	9 45 a m
Ar. Athens...	3 30 p m	" Macon...	7 10 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled'v'e	9 08 a m
" Camak...	1 08 p m	" Camak...	11 41 a m
" Milled've	3 30 p m	" Washig'n...	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon...	5 20 p m	" Athens...	9 15 a m
" Augusta..	3 18 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta...	5 30 p m	Lv'e Covington.	5 25 a m
Ar. Covington..	8 00 p m	Ar. Atlanta...	7 40 a m

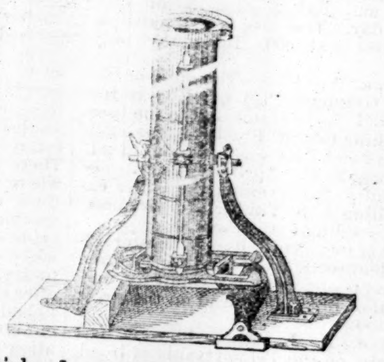
NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta...	6 00 p m	Lv'e Augusta...	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta ..	6 25 a m	Ar. Atlanta ...	5 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.

Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.

Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta. Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York—either via Charleston or Charlotte.
Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent, E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

Richardson's Carbonized Stone Pipe.



Richardson's Patent Pipe Mould.

Now is the time to make your fortune by manufacturing my

Carbonized Stone Pipe.

Every city in the South must have a system o Sewerage or

YELLOW FEVER.

MY PIPE IS THE

Cheapest and Best,

and is therefore bound to gain preference in other cities as it has in Atlanta.

HUNNICUTT & BELLINGRATH have purchased the right for Fulton, DeKalb, Clayton and Cobb counties, although they were making the old common Cement Pipe before, which was inferior to mine and cost more to make.

Parties wishing to negotiate for County or State Rights can do so by calling on me at any time this or next week, at Kimball House, Atlanta, or by addressing me in future at 703 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.
GEORGE RICHARDSON.
36 apr4 d1w 2d page

Attention, Bee-Keepers!

I AM NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH, ON short notice, Simplicity (Langstroth) Hives. 1 story with Top and Bottom Board, 6 Metal Cornered and 2 Broad Frames, holding 16 1 lb. Section Boxes, at........ $2.00, F. O. B.
2 story Hives at........ $3.50, F. O. B.
All work guaranteed first-class. Cash must accompany all orders. J. F. HART, Mfg. Union Point, Ga.
431 mar27 d3taw m thur sat tues

SEEDS AND COMMISSIONS.

PATTERSON BRO. & CO.
Cincinnati, O.
Commission Merchants and Dealers in Field Seeds.

KEEP ON HAND CLOVER, TIMOTHY, Hemp, American and German Millet, Hungarian, Orchard, Kentucky Blue Grass. "Clean and Extra Clean," English Blue Grass, and Red-top Seeds. Consignments of Grain, Dried Fruit, Peanuts, Cotton, and all kinds of produce solicited. Advances on Consignments. Correspondence promptly answered. 515 jan31 d3m fri sun wed

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

ALL PERSONS HAVING DEMANDS against the estate of Matilda C. Beasley, late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will present them to me, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. Atlanta, March 11th, 1879.
ANDERSON M. PARKER, Administrator, at Judge Collier's office.
219 mar13 d1aw6w thur

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE

ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

WANTED.

WANTED—BY AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, the sale of some useful article in the Southern States. Address H. T., this office.
000 apr11 d1t

WANTED—A GRADUATE OF WESLEYAN Female College desires situation as Teacher in school or private family. Address J. C. P. O. Drawer 37, Atlanta, Ga. 170 apr10 d2w

WANTED—A WET NURSE FOR A THREE months' old child. Must come well recommended. Apply 214 South Forsyth street.
175 apr10 d3t thur fri sun

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE A FIRST-class new Buggy for a one-horse Phaeton or Rockaway. Apply at No. 23, corner Whitehall and Alabama streets, to D. F. Hammond.
467 apr9 d3t

FOR SALE.

FRESH POMPANO AND RED SNAPPERS this morning, at John Smith & Co.'s, No. 17 Peachtree street. april d1t

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FINE GERMAN PIAno, at No. 36, corner of Gilmer and Collins streets. 101 apr6 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

LADIES' FAIR—FIFTH BAPTIST CHURCH. The ballot between Messrs. Chaffin and Manley, contestants for Silver Tea Set, will close to-night. The contest between Miss Belle Knight and Rosa Norris, contestants for a splendid Wreath of Flowers; and between Miss Lula Sheek and Ella Hammett, contestants for a beautiful prize, will close to-morrow (Saturday) night. Large crowds, splendid music, and all the nice things usually furnished at Fairs. Auction Saturday night. Remember the place—old Fulton House, opposite the Markham. april1 d1t

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House---Easter Monday.

APRIL 14—AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.

BLIND TOM,

The Musical Phenomenon of the Age, renowned throughout the world as the greatest

Natural Pianist Living.

Admission	
Children	50 cents.
Reserved Seats	25 cents.
	75 cents.

Plan of Hall at Phillips & Crew's.
39 apr5 d10t

We Drop.

Appreciating the stringency of the times, the

PEOPLE'S FRIEND,

The Great

KENNESAW ROUTE!

WILL, ON AND AFTER

April 15, 1879,

Sell Tickets at the following reduced rates:

ATLANTA TO

Boston	$32.25
New York	25.50
(New York and Return, $45.00)	
Philadelphia	23.50
Baltimore	21.50
Washington	20.75
(Washington and Return, $36.60)	
Alexandria	20.00
Richmond	19.30
Lynchburg	19.05

PULLMAN CARS leave ATLANTA daily THROUGH to NEW YORK and BOSTON, WITH ONLY ONE CHANGE.
NO CHANGE TO WASHINGTON.

SCHEDULE.

Leave ATLANTA daily	2.45 p. m.
" DALTON "	6.50 "
Arrive KNOXVILLE daily	11.00 "
" LYNCHBURG daily	1.41 "
" WASHINGTON daily	9.40 "
" BALTIMORE daily	11.20 "
" PHILADELPHIA daily	3.40 a. m.
" NEW YORK daily	6.45 "

Special Announcement!

It is hoped that the KENNESAW will arrive in New York EIGHT HOURS QUICKER than the above about the 1st of May next!

Be sure and buy your Tickets by the Kennesaw and Virginia Springs Route.

B. W. WRENN, General Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
J. C. ANDREWS, General Southern Agent, New Orleans.
SAM'L A. ECHOLS, Southeastern Agent, Atlanta.
A. A. VERNOY, Local Passenger Agent, Atlanta.
000 apr11 d1w

Georgia Railroad Company,

OFFICE, GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT, Augusta, April 5th, 1879.

COMMENCING MONDAY 7TH INSTANT, this company will sell

One Thousand Mile Tickets,

Good over main line and branches, at TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH. These Tickets will be issued to individuals, firms or families, but not to firms and families combined.
E. R. DORSEY, General Passenger Agent.
apr6 5t

Partnership Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a limited Co-partnership to be known under the firm name of A. E. Sholes & Co., for the purpose of publishing a book to be called The Georgia State Gazetteer. Our place of business will be at the well-known Franklin Printing House, 27 Broad street, Atlanta, Ga.
JAS. P. HARRISON & CO.,
A. E. SHOLES.
496 mch30 tf

H. FRANKLIN,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
—DEALER IN—
STOVES, GRATES, RANGES
HEATERS, HOLLOW-WARE,
Pumps, Rams, Bath-Tubs, Water-Closets,
CHANDELIERS, GAS FIXTURES,
House-furnishing Goods
—AND—
METAL ROOFING,
Corner Broad & Hunter Streets
ATLANTA, GA.
29mar16 d3m

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The early worm will regret to learn that the peach crop is damaged.

—The recent frosts failed to injure the Augusta canal.

—Columbus wants to hear Smith Clayton's

—Cotton-planting will begin in Pike county next week.

—Negroes in Pike county have a habit of carrying concealed weapons.

—Two mineral springs have been discovered in Franklin county.

—A twenty-eight-pound wild-turkey was shot in Wilkes county the other day.

—The Covington Star says that Arch. [illegible]'s fast trotting mule will not be entered at the next state fair.

—Twenty-five persons connected themselves with the church during the recent revival at Thomasville.

—The new novel of Miss Fanny Andrews (Elzey Hay) is entitled "A Mere Adven-

—A meeting of the stockholders of the [illegible]ville branch railroad will be held [illegible] May for the purpose of electing [illegible] of the company.

—Judge Claiborn Snead has ordered a rest [illegible] contested election for ordinary. The [illegible] will be kept intact until the further [illegible] of the court.

—It will be two weeks or more before the [illegible] Gazette gets loose from the debris of [illegible] recent fire, but when she comes she will [illegible] booming. Grubb is now in Savannah engaged in killing insurance agents, in [illegible] is assisted by Jack Abrams.

—The Columbus Enquirer-Sun says the [illegible] frost has effected little damage in that [illegible]. It has cut down corn in low places, [illegible] believe the plant will revive [illegible] vegetation has escaped lightly. No [illegible] was up. Fruit is not seriously effected.

—The Rome Courier says that last Tuesday the dwelling house of Mr. N. [illegible], of Cedartown, was destroyed by [illegible]. The family was absent at the time. [illegible] fire occurred in the cook room. The [illegible] mostly saved. Loss, about $1,000, [illegible] insurance.

—The Washington Gazette says that last [illegible] Saturday morning there were [illegible] frosts and heavy frosts. Ice was a [illegible] of an inch thick. Nearly all [illegible] vegetables in the gardens were killed, [illegible] fruit was so well protected with [illegible] do not think it was damaged to [illegible] great extent.

—The Covington Enterprise says that a number of Jasper county farmers [illegible] town last Tuesday, and reports the [illegible] vegetables almost destroyed by [illegible] frost. The farmers of old Jasper [illegible] determined to make a fair crop of corn, [illegible] wheat, rye and barley, despite [illegible].

—The WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is the cheapest publication of the kind issued from [illegible] daily newspaper in the south. [illegible] all the news, political and agricultural, and is a complete family journal. [illegible] mention these things casually, [illegible] way subscribers are coming in [illegible] seem to render such statements [illegible].

—The editors of the Covington Star and Covington Enterprise have come together upon a common platform. Their [illegible] "Down with dead-beats at press [illegible]." This is all very well, but [illegible] allowance must be made for human [illegible]. We therefore take pleasure in begging Colonel Silas Hawkins and Uncle [illegible] Anderson to leave their shot-guns [illegible]. There must be no bloodshed at [illegible] convention.

—The Washington Gazette says that Mr. [illegible] near Mallorysville, has a cat that [illegible] hunting with his dogs and [illegible] more rabbits than they do. This [illegible] catches turtles by feeling along [illegible] creeks for them with his hands. [illegible] has been bitten a number of times [illegible] but has felt no bad effects from [illegible]. He does not consider the ordinary water-moccasin poisonous; but says [illegible] short tail species is.

—[illegible] you ever notice, O credulous planter, [illegible] just about cotton-planting time the [illegible] up a few notches? And did you [illegible] that just about picking time it [illegible] several inches—so to speak? Of course [illegible] worthy farmer, but when you [illegible] paragraph you will take out your pocket-book and offer to bet your [illegible] hundred and eighty dollars [illegible] last year's bird's-nest that the man [illegible] doesn't know anything about [illegible]—and the fun of it, able agri[illegible] that you will win the bet.

—Thomasville Enterprise learns that [illegible] week a party of negroes visited [illegible] of Mr. Simon Hadley, sr., on the [illegible] Mr. W. P. Brown, in the southern portion of the county, and dug up [illegible]. Mr. Hadley died and was [illegible] forty years ago and his body has [illegible] disturbed until this time. The cause [illegible] outrage was a negro fortune-teller, [illegible] intended that it had been revealed to [illegible] a large amount of treasure in gold [illegible] had been buried with Mr. Hadley [illegible] time of his death. Excited by the [illegible] of securing the supposed treasure, a [illegible] was formed and the grave opened by [illegible]. It is needless to say that nothing of [illegible] was found. We hope the parties [illegible] in this sacrilegious act will be discovered and punished.

—Covington Enterprise: Newton county [illegible] to the next congressman, and [illegible] James P. Simms should be the [illegible]. No eulogy is necessary upon his integrity or honesty. He is the [illegible] any man in this or any other district [illegible] it will be a pleasure to his thousand friends in the south to see him in [illegible] national council.

—[illegible] Telegraph: Quite a social event [illegible] the marriage to-night (Wednesday) of Miss Leila, the elder daughter of [illegible] associate, Colonel H. H. Jones, to Mr. [illegible] Winn, the son of a gallant colonel [illegible] gallant Georgia regiment during [illegible] who lost his life in the service, and [illegible] of the late Colonel James [illegible] of this county. Both the youthful [illegible] in mercantile parlance, are strictly [illegible] and unexceptionable. The groom [illegible] regarded as one of the finest young [illegible] Bibb county, and as for Miss Leila, [illegible] can't make them any better. We wish [illegible] long career of that happy and useful [illegible] of which a perfectly satisfactory [illegible] arrangement is the solid basis [illegible] beginning.

—Gwinnett Herald: We are glad to be [illegible] to state that our railroad project is [illegible] forward very encouragingly. The [illegible] subscription have been open now [illegible] over one week, and we have already bona fide subscribed between twelve [illegible] thirteen thousand dollars. A large [illegible] of our prominent citizens, largely [illegible] in the line, who have promised [illegible] stock, some of them very liberally, [illegible] not yet subscribed. Nothing but [illegible] on the part of citizens, deeply interested in the completion of this enterprise, [illegible] defeat it. And it does seem that now, [illegible] we are so near the realization of our [illegible] for the future prosperity of our town, [illegible] the building up the business of the surrounding country, that there would be no [illegible] back.

—Augusta Chronicle: We are glad to [illegible] that the prospect of building a railroad from the line of the Central to Louisville, Jefferson county, is highly favorable. [illegible] a letter from J. H. Wilkins, esq., [illegible] the News and Farmer, we learn that [illegible] the road is graded the Central has [illegible] to furnish the iron, rolling stock, [illegible] at seven per cent. per annum. The [illegible] operation has organized with Mr. [illegible] a gentleman of energy and ability, [illegible] president, and a survey of the shortest [illegible] most practicable route is now being [illegible]. As soon as this is done the contract [illegible] lowest bidder. The length of the road will [illegible] exceed ten or twelve miles, and when [illegible] work is completed the ancient capital [illegible] Georgia will have steam communication [illegible] the outside world. The people of [illegible] Louisville are showing great pluck and [illegible] in this matter, and the Chronicle [illegible] wishes them complete success.

—Augusta Sentinel: In speaking of the prospects of the Georgia railroad yesterday a prominent director and capitalist said that the continuance of the pool was all important to the road. It was essential to the prosperity of all southern roads and a most invaluable auxiliary to railroad business in this section. The Georgia road could stand a rupture of the pool better than most other lines, but its continuance was very necessary even to a good freight exhibit of this road. It was of no advantage to a merchant to enjoy rates to-day and be compelled to submit to high charges to-morrow; for such would be the wavering, uncertain charges if there were no pool. He could not sell his goods satisfactorily, and all classes of business would find it far better to secure reasonable and steady rates, and guaranteed by the Southern Railway and Steamship association. This meets in Atlanta to-morrow, and there are good prospects of coming to an understanding.

—Jonesboro News: One of the oldest printing presses in America was brought here from Fayetteville to be shipped west, and sold under attachment by the bailiff in Jonesboro, Ga., last Friday, and bought by C. P. Vaughn. Tradition says it is the press that Benjamin Franklin worked in his day. Our old citizens first became acquainted with it some sixty years ago. Rev. H. F. Buchanan says when he was a child a Mr. Minor was working it at Decatur, Ga. Mr. R. E. Morrow, during his youthful days, had a jackass printed with this press at the moderate price of about fifteen dollars. The press is mainly a wooden structure, made of ash, hickory and mahogany, heavily ironed, with a marble slab for a bed, and is worked by a horizontal lever. The platen is made of mahogany with a metallic block inserted in the center on which the power acts. The press served a siege at McDonough and also at Fayetteville, and is said to be the first to hoist the name of General Jackson for president of the United States. Though it has been kept from the weather, some portions of it have the dry rot, and are moldering away under the corroding influence of time.

BUSINESS CREDITS.

The Mercantile Agency System—Sketch of the Bradstreet Company—A Commercial Argus.

In modern commerce where tangible hard cash plays a comparatively small part in effecting the vast daily exchanges of property, the subject of credits is of paramount importance in the business world. "It's easy enough to sell goods; the thing is to get the pay for them," may almost be said to have passed into a commercial proverb. And well may it be so regarded, for statistics show that more than 80 per cent. of all legitimate failures in trade result from bad debts. A man cannot know everybody, and yet, in most cases, he has got to be ready to deal with everybody if he would not fall hopelessly behind in the commercial race. In view of these facts, it is hardly necessary to enlarge on the value of anything which tends to aid the merchant or manufacturer in this delicate and complicated matter of granting credit.

The one great instrumentality to this end, and the only one that is both comprehensive and effective, is the mercantile agency system, one of the inventions born of universal necessity which grows with the growth of the community, and which has in this country reached a development of which I venture to say not one in ten of the thousands who avail themselves of it have any adequate idea. I confess that I myself was more ignorant on the subject than I supposed until a few days ago, when I improved an opportunity which presented itself to look through the New York office of the Bradstreet company, and witness the workings of its vast machinery. Bradstreet's, which, I believe, is now the foremost mercantile agency in the world, was founded just thirty years ago, by J. M. Bradstreet, who, with his son, conducted it for many years. In 1876, the founder being dead, his successor incorporated the business which was subsequently purchased by its present owners, and is now conducted under the name of the Bradstreet company—Mr. Charles F. Clark, who has been for more than twenty years associated with the concern, being the president. With regard to the improvements which this establishment has gradually introduced into the system, I shall say something further on; but first, I think it may interest your readers to give a brief general outline of the institution.

To begin with, Bradstreet's differs from all other agencies in being a single, wide-spreading organization, instead of an association of more or less independent concerns in various cities. It maintains thirty-five completely equipped offices on this continent, and one similar office in London, England, besides keeping a great number of salaried agents in the smaller cities and towns of the union, and several correspondents in continental Europe. All this great net-work is under the undivided control of the home office in New York. All its employees, some twelve hundred in number, receive salaries directly from the company, and are subject to the strictest discipline. And right here I would call attention to the fact that this number of employees is something remarkable. There are, indeed, many establishments in the country—factories, machine shops and the like—where more individuals find work, but how many private corporations are there which require the service of a thousand brain-workers?

As your readers are of course aware, the labor of this large force is the continual collection, revision and distribution of reports on the means and credit of each member of the American and Canadian business community. To give anything like a full account of the methods by which this great work is accomplished—to speak of the tact, skill, perseverance and judgement which the reporters must exercise, the untiring care and watchfulness which must be displayed in noting the changes in each merchant's condition, the overwhelming amount of detail involved in the writing out, registering, manifolding and transmitting these reports and changes—all this would literally fill a volume. Some idea of the labor performed may be inferred from the fact that the last edition of Bradstreet's reports contains some 700,000 names of individuals or firms doing business in the United States and Canada, appended to each of which are symbols embodying the result of investigations which have cost time, trouble and money, oftentimes to a serious amount. The publication of this large book, which is revised and reprinted every three months, together with the semi-weekly sheets of corrections which are distributed to subscribers, may be said to be the principal work of the company. It is the most tangible result of its activity, and the one by which it is most generally known, but it is by no means the only one. The laconic printed rating, while affording an accurate general idea of the standing of its subjects, is frequently insufficient in detail for the purposes of a subscriber, who thereupon makes application to the office for what is termed a "special report," which means all the latest information the company possesses regarding the person inquired about. The number of such applications received and disposed of by the Bradstreet company in the course of a year is astonishing. At the New York office alone they average over a thousand a day. And here are best seen the advantages of the minute and machine-like system which governs every department of the institution. The applications are mostly made in person, and require prompt reply; and twenty successive applicants may demand reports from twenty different states—several of the inquiries, perhaps, relating to new-fledged merchants who have but just started in business, and whose names, therefore, do not appear in the printed report. It hardly seems reasonable to expect any institution to be prepared to meet such demands; but, as a rule, all these twenty applicants would be fully satisfied in a good deal less than that number of minutes, and be succeeded by another twenty, to be served in like manner.

The wonderful rapidity and accuracy with which this part of the work is done, and which give the beholder a queer sense of the company's commercial omniscience, are rendered possible only by the perfect indexing and arrangement of the millions of reports which make up this gigantic cyclopedia, and by one of the improvements in method introduced by Bradstreet's to which I made a passing reference above. This consists of a complete daily interchange between all the offices in the chain of the new reports and corrections which are constantly being gathered by each. This is a costly plan to the company, but one which has greatly increased its usefulness to its patrons. Another improvement which has been introduced in the office in this city is free telegraphic communication with subscribers, by which the latter can send messages to the agency and receive replies from it without expense to themselves. The telephone, even, has been pressed into the service, and the company's operator is in actual verbal communication with subscribers a mile away. Their latest innovation, which renders Bradstreet's book of reports the most valuable of all works of this kind, was the addition last year of a complete gazetteer to the original book. Under each state heading now appears an abstract of the collection laws of that state, also under each town heading the location of the place, whether on a railroad or stage line, the population, and whether it contains a telegraph, post-office, money order and express office, etc. Still another improvement which, like those previously mentioned, and others which I have not the space to catalogue, and which I believe is exclusive with Bradstreet's, is a system by which a patron who furnishes the agency with a list of his customers is promptly notified of any changes in the financial condition of any one of them.

The New York office of Bradstreet's occupies four floors perhaps 50x125 feet in size, and comprises, besides the great bee-hive of a business room where over a hundred clerks are kept busily at work, a complete steam printing, lithographing and bookbinding establishment. The expenses of carrying on this business are, as will be readily understood, very heavy. Its postage bill alone amounts to from thirty to forty thousand dollars a year, and its total annual outlay for the collection and distribution of the information in which it deals cannot fall far short of three-quarters of a million, and yet it sells to its subscribers the result of this enormous expenditure for from a hundred up to several thousand dollars a year, according to what is required. I venture to state that no merchant engaged in other than strictly local trade can get half as much value for any other equal business outlay.

In a brief and hasty sketch like this I can of course convey but an imperfect notion of this institution which has come to bear so important a relation to the business of the whole country. To sum up its nature and operation in a few words I can think of nothing better than to compare it to a combination of Argus and Briareus of old, whose hundred hands record what its hundred eyes observe. But even here the comparison fails, for while these heroes of mythology had but a hundred apiece of their characteristic members, Bradstreet's possesses both by the thousands, and is moreover distinguished by an intelligence and a degree of usefulness to which neither of these prehistoric monsters can rightfully lay claim.

The Atlanta office of the Bradstreet company is in James's block. Their business is managed by Mr. John A. Gain, who has been with the company twelve years. This agency was the first to open an office in our city, and deserve the patronage of the merchants.

Everything Goes Wrong.

In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation are certain to ensue. But it is easy to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pains beneath the ribs and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headaches, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour odor of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness and over-tension are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite add sleep.

apr9 d3t wed fri sun &wapr15

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FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.
Atlanta, April 10, 1879.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at............par | Selling..............¼ prem.

BONDS—

Georgia 6s	106@108	Atlanta City 8s	106@108
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta 10s	111@112
Georgia 7s gold	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
Georgia 8s	110@112	Savannah City	75@ 77
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Macon City	45@ 56
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	109@111	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	100@102
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	109@111	A. & W. P. R.R.	110@112
		Central R. R. 7s	109@111
		So. West R.R. 7s	103@105
		M. & W. R.R. 7s	103@105
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A.R.R. Lessees, 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta Water	98@100		
Atlanta City 7s	98@100		

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.	84@ 86	South Wes R.R.	105@106
Central R.R.	75@ 77	Atlanta Str't RR	94@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	108@110		

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Noon.—Stocks quiet. Money 6@7. Exchange—long $4.86; short $4.87½. Governments dull. State Bonds weak

NEW YORK, April 10.—Evening.—Money 4@5. Exchange $4.86@$4.83¼. Governments weak; new fives $1.01½. State Bonds dull.

Stocks quiet.

N. Y. Central	115½	Chicago & N.W.	63⅛
Erie	25¼	Preferred	91⅜
Lake Shore	71½	Rock Island	130¾
Illinois Central	84	Western Union	107¼
Pittsburg	92½		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin..........$119,891,432 Currency....$41,730,478

LONDON, April 10—4 p.m.—Consols 98. Erie 26. The bank has reduced its rate to 2 per cent.

PARIS, April 10—1:00 p. m.—Rentes 114f, 95c.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, April 10, 1879.

Atlanta Cotton Market.

Cotton active; middlings 10¼c; low middlings 10c.

RECEIPTS FOR WEEK ENDING TO-DAY.

By wagon	211
Air Line Railroad	100
Georgia Railroad	96
Central Railroad	101
Western and Atlantic Railroad	111
West Point Railroad	794
Total	1,413
Receipts previously	84,927
Total	86,310
Stock Sept. 1	101
Grand total	86,411

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	309
Shipments previously	80,141
Total	80,450
Stock on hand	5,991

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—noon.—Cotton firmer and fractionally dearer; middling uplands 6⅛; middling Orleans 6¼; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 3,800; all American; futures opened 1-32 better, but the advance has since been lost; uplands, low middling clause, April and May delivery 6 5-32@6⅛; May and June delivery 6 7-32@6 3-16; June and July delivery 6 9-32@6¼; July and August delivery 6 5-16; August and September delivery 6⅜. Sales of the week 59,000 bales; American 39,000; speculation 6,000; export 4,000; actual export 5,000; import 70,000; American 59,000; stock 587,000; American 675,000; afloat 264,000; American 217,000.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—3:30 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 6 7-32; September and October delivery 6 13-32; sales of American to-day 7,600 bales. Market for yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and unchanged. The cotton market will be closed from to-night until next Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—5 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 6 9-32; July and August delivery 6 11-32; futures quiet but steady; offerings free.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Noon—Cotton quiet; sales 294 bales; middling uplands 11 5-16; middling Orleans 11 7-16; futures firmer.

April	11.31	June	11.60
May	11.43	July	11.75

NEW YORK, April 10—Evening.—Cotton nominal; sales 364 bales; middling uplands 11⅜; middling Orleans 11½; exports to Great Britain 10,407; continent 13,881; net receipts to-day 554; gross 1,606; futures closed barely steady; sales 128,000 bales.

April	11.39@11.40	September	11.66@11.67
May	11.49@11.50	October	11.27@11.28
June	11.64@11.65	November	10.93@10.94
July	11.78@11.79	December	10.90@10.91
August	11.90@11.91		

Consolidated net receipts............ 6,862

GALVESTON, April 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10; net receipts 863 bales; gross —; sales 308; stock 21,927; exports coastwise 893.

NORFOLK, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 11; net receipts 1,292 bales; gross 1,292; stock 10,722; sales 242; exports coastwise 790.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Cotton firm; middling 11¼; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10. net receipts none; gross 233 bales; sales 260; stock 6,546; spinners 200; exports coastwise 252.

BOSTON, April 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 403 bales; gross 404; sales none; stock 6,000.

WILMINGTON, April 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9¾; net receipts 131 bales; gross —; sales 45; stock 2,305.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 10⅝; net receipts 4?6 bales; gross 1,016; sales 2,093; spinners 1,872; stock 7,519.

SAVANNAH, April 10.—Cotton very firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10 9-16; good ordinary 10¼; net receipts 191 bales; gross 191; sales 1,000; stock 18,827; exports to continent 4,220; coastwise 1,521.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—Cotton strong; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10¾; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 2,103 bales; gross 2,434; sales 4,000; stock 172,101; exports to Great Britain 7,337; continent 9,661.

MOBILE, April 10—Cotton firm; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 555 bales; gross 555; sales 500; stock 20,853; exports coastwise 1,249.

MEMPHIS, April 10.—Cotton firm; held higher; middlings 10⅝; net receipts 1,105 bales; gross 2,194; sales 3,100; stock 39,993.

AUGUSTA, April 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 10⅝; low middlings 10⅜; good ordinary 9⅝; net receipts 308 bales; sales—; shipments 466.

CHARLESTON, April 10.—Cotton quiet but strong; middlings 11; low middlings 10⅝; good ordinary 10⅛; net receipts 273 bales; gross 274; sales 100; stock 12,440; exports coastwise 695.

Atlanta Produce Market.

EGGS—11½@12½.
BUTTER—choice 20@25; common to fair 10@12½; dull.
POULTRY—Live Chickens, hens 20; mixed 18.
BEESWAX—23a23½.
FEATHERS—new choice mixed 45@47½.
DRIED FRUIT—Apples, peeled, 2c; unpeeled 1¾ ℔ lb.

Grocery Market.

WHEAT—$1 00@$1 25.
WHEAT BRAN—90@95.
OATS—45.
HAY—$1 00; Clover 90.
CORN—62½@65; firm.
MEAL—63@65.
GRITS—$4 25.
PEAS—mixed 60@65; clay 75@80.
POTATOES—Sweet 90c per bushel; Irish $3.50@$4.50; good demand.
ONIONS—$3 00 ℔ bbl.
CABBAGE—Northern, none; Mobile $4.00@$5.00 per crate.
MOLASSES—25.
SYRUP—New Orleans 35@45.
COFFEE—Rio 12½a16½; old Government Jav 25@29.
SUGAR—Standard A 9¼; white extra C 9; extra C 8½; yellow 7½a8½; New Orleans 7¼a9¼.
FLOUR—Superfine $4 50; extra $5 00; family $5 75; extra family $6 00; fancy $6 50a$6 75.
BACON—Clear sides 7; sugar-cured hams 9@9½.
BULK MEATS—Clear rib sides 5¼; clear sides 6¼.
LARD—Tierces 8¼; buckets 9¼; refined 8.
CREAM CHEESE—10.

Live Stock Market.

Sheep 3@3½; common cattle 1½@2½; good cattle 2½@3; choice cattle 3¼@4¼; extra cattle none North Georgia cattle 1¾@2½.

Miscellaneous.

SALT—Virginia $1 40; Liverpool $1 05.
LIME—$1 00a$1 25.
NAILS—$2 35.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole 20a25; white oak 30a35; Georgia upper 28a40; lining skins 4 00a$9 00 ℔ doz.
HIDES—10a11.
BAGGING—Jute 2 lbs 13; 1¾ lbs 12½.
IRON TIES—℔ bundle 2 25; P. C. 1 65.
POWDER—Blasting 3 00a3 50; rifle 6 40.
SHOT—Drop 1 65; buck 1 90.

Dry Goods.

Ticking 6a20; stripes 8; osnaburgs 8½a9½; cambrics 5a5½; prints 4½a5½; brown sheetings 7; brown shirtings 6; bleached sheetings 6a11; bleached shirtings 4a8; checks 8a11½; yarns 85

Tobacco.

Orders and prices somewhat irregular and will continue so until after the 1st of May, when the tax reduction takes effect. Trade is very light. Stock on hand at present is small. Very common and unreliable 40c; fair common 11-inch 42a45; medium 45a50; extra medium 11 and 12-inch 50a60; fine 11 and 12-inch 60a75; extra fine and fancy styles 75a$1.00; Brown's extra or Log Cabin $1.00 Leatherwood $1.00; natural leaf $1.00; Calhoun $1.25; Cook's extra fine fig 85; fine cut in pails, 75a85.

Fruits and Confectionaries.

FRUITS—Lemons, Malaga $4.00@$4.50 ℔ box; Apples, northern $3.50@$4; Oranges, Florida $2.50@$3.50 ℔ 100; Messino $3.50 ℔ box; Cocoanuts 5; Raisins $2 25a2 50; ½ box $1 50; ¼ box 7c; Currants 7½a8; Citron 20a25; Figs 13@14c; Almonds 20@22c; Pecans 7½; Brazils 7½@0; Filberts 12½@15c; Walnuts 17½.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, Etc.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Flour dull and strongly in buyers favor; southern flour quiet and heavy; common to fair extra $4.10@$5.40; good to choice extra $5.50@$6.50. Wheat ½@1c lower; very moderate trade; ungraded winter red $1.00@$1.14¼; No. 1 do. $1.14½. Corn slightly in buyers favor and quiet; sales 172,000; ungraded 43½@45; No. 3, 44. Oats quiet; No. 3, 31. Coffee firm; moderate inquiry. Sugar in fair trade and unchanged. Molasses in fair request at full late prices. Rice firm; fair inquiry. Rosin quiet at $1.40 for good strained. Turpentine firmer at 35@36. Pork again lower; very dull new mess $10.70; old do. quoted at $9.37½@$9.40 April. Middles dull and heavy. Lard fairly active and again lower; prime steam spot 6.50@6.60. Whisky firmer at $1.05¼@$1.05½ cash. Freights quiet.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Flour dull and drooping; spring extras $3.20@$4.50; choice Minnesota $4.50; low grades $2.00@$2.75; patents $5.00@$6.00; patent Minnesota $5.50@$8.00; winter extras $4.25@$5.60. Wheat active but weak; No. 2 Chicago spring fresh 89¼ regular; 86⅝ cash; 91⅜@91½ May; 92½ June; No. 3 do. 77¼. Corn active; fresh 34 regular; 30⅞ cash; 35⅛ May; 35¾ June. Oats dull; 21@21⅛ cash; 25⅛@25¾May; 25⅞ June. Pork in good demand but lower; cash $10.15@$10.20; May $10.17½@$10.20. Lard in fair demand but lower; cash 6.22½; May 6.22½@6.25; June 6.30@6.32½. Bulk Meats inactive and lower; shoulders 3.75; short rib 4.95; short clear 5.12½. Whisky steady and unchanged. At the close, Wheat was dull and lower; May 90⅞; June 92. Corn easier; 35 bid for May; 35⅛@35½ June. Oats easier and ⅛c lower. Pork easier and 2½c lower. Lard dull, weak and lower; May 6.17½; June 6.25 asked.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Flour dull and tending downward. Wheat weak for cash; options closed firm; No. 2 red fall $1.02½@$1.02⅝ cash; $1.03@$1.03½ May; $1.02⅝@$1.03¼ June; 97⅜@97⅝ July; No. 3 do. 99¼. Corn firmer for cash; easier for futures; No. 2 mixed 33¼ cash; 33⅜ May; 34¼ June. Oats inactive; No. 2, 25¼ cash; 25⅞ bid for May. Whisky steady at $1.04. Pork inactive and lower; jobbing $10.35. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk Meats nominally lower. Bacon easier; clear ribs 5.35.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn quiet and firm at 37@38. Oats 29@32. Pork in fair demand at $10.75 bid; $10.50 asked for regular. Lard dull and a shade lower; current make 6.22½. Bulk Meats dull and lower to sell; shoulders 3.60; clear rib, 4.80@4.85; clear sides 5. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky in good demand at $1.01. Butter quiet and unchanged. Sugar firm and unchanged. Hogs steady; packing 4.65@4.85.

LOUISVILLE, April 10.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull; red and amber $1.00@$1.03. Corn quiet but firm; white 38; mixed 37. Oats easier, white 31; mixed 28. Rye firm at 54. Pork firm at $10.75@$11.00. Lard firmer; choice leaf in tierce 7¼@7½; do. keg 8¼@8½. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders 3⅝; clear rib 5; clear sides 5⅛. Bacon steady; shoulders 4½; clear rib sides 5½; clear sides 5⅝. Sugar-cured Hams 8½@9¼. Whisky steady.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Flour quiet; Howard street and western superfine $3.00@$3.75; extra $4.00@$4.65; family $4.75@$5.50; city mills superfine $3.25@$3.75; extra $4.25@$4.50; Rio brands $5.62½@$5.75; Patapsco family $6.75 Wheat, southern easier; western quiet and steady; southern red $1.13@$1.15; amber $1.15@$1.16; No. 2 Pennsylvania red $1.13¼; No. 2 western winter red spot and April $1.11¼@$1.11⅜; May $1.11¼@$1.11⅜; June $1.12@$1.12⅛. Corn, southern steady and quiet; western quiet and steady; southern white 46@47; yellow 43¾@44. No market to-morrow.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10, 1879.

H N Snyder, Chattanooga; J W Oliver, S C; J C Moore, W and A R R; W F Askew, Rome; C H Swiggett, Cincinnati; T W Clark, N C; J M Pace, Mrs V C Conyers, Miss Willie Conyers, Covington; E R Dorsey, Augusta; John B Week, Charleston; E B Stahlman, Louisville; Milo S Freeman, Macon; Ernest Ingersoll, N Y; Frank H Taylor, Philadelphia; F W Cheney, Dirttawn; Wm Hummer, R B Cook, Baltimore; R S Finch Charlotte; J C Andrews, Knoxville; J W McLean, Oxford, Ala; Theo G Eger, N Y; A D Candler, Gainesville; G W Adams, Forsyth; K C Boone, Gainesville; W H Powell, Griffin; G A McClesky, Ga; R C Roberts, Cartersville; C J Brown, Jonesboro; B P Hendrickson, Athens; G S Spelman, N O; T S Cresthwalt, Mobile; Mrs B E Van Grunby, N Y; S S Streckwald, Chicago; B E Wilkinson, Talbot co; F W Goodhue, Eufaula; E H Erling, Lancaster; F A Benjamin, Perry; C F Buckingham, Washington; Miss M A Baker, St Louis; S Joseph, Cincinnati; G W Haseltine, LaGrange; W J Braman, Augusta; J B Y Warner, Greenville; J P Pagnanski and wife Jacksonville, Ills; G W Bryan, McDonough; W H Clark, Baltimore; T J So Ex co; E A Warwick, S C; Geo R Briston, Baltimore, Maryland.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10, 1879.

W Clifford Neft, Cincinnati, Ohio; E R Trimble, Blainesville; A S Buford, T W R Talcott, Richmond; Stanly Kelly, Ga; Joe Haas, Richmond; W M Hudson, Columbia; T H Cole, N Y; W J Thornton, A H Gray, Ga; J K Henry, Chicago; A L L Stout and wife, Miss A C Stout, Dayton, O; J Grant, N Y; Geo R Knox, Nashville; S A Echols J W Barnes, Ga; J W Stafford, Barnesville; Wm T Long, West Point, Ga; D R Wadley and wife, Ga; R G Fleming, Augusta; E G Ghio, Va; John B Palmer, Columbia; C K Cooke, St Louis; A Pope, N C; D C Wilsod, S C; W B Johnson, Ga; R Morris, Cleveland, O; J P Lennard, Ala; C A Suideil, W G Ransone, Macon; C W Cole, Nashville; E P Alexander, Augusta; C Durham, U S A; J W Moran, W M Johnson, Forsyth; Walter Murer, Philadelphia; T R Lombard, Ga; George S Needham, Edwin Fitzgerald, Baltimore; Ray Knight, Ga; W C Baker, St Louis; John R Ogden Tenn; W H Stanford, Thomas Pinckney, N Y; W A McCrea, Marietta; H H Smith, C M Pennington, Rome; S M Spangler, Baltimore; H S Haines, Wm Rogers, Jos West, Savannah; W S Holt, Macon; L L McClesky, Ga; G Falck, A F Ahlum, N F; W H Doane, wife and child, Miss J F Doane, Mrs J F Elliott, Cincinnati; W M Wadley and wife, Ga; T C Crenshaw, LaGrange; J S Lawton, Ga; Jno Scott, Geo Scott, Philadelphia; Isadore Myers, Louisville; A L Solomon, Columbia; Jas W Nagle, J B Hill, Philadelphia; J C Freeman, R A Joyner, Ga; W P Plumer, Baltimore; W J Thornton, Ga.

Administrators' Sale.

WILL BE SOLD BEFORE THE COURT-house door in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton, State of Georgia, on the first Tuesday in May, 1879, between the usual hours f sale, under a special order of the Court of Ordinary of of DeKalb county, directing a sale in the county of Fulton, the following property belonging to the estate of J. H. Born, deceased, late of DeKalb county, a lot and improvements thereon, located near the Western and Atlantic Railroad, beyond the Rolling Mill, near the city of Atlanta, known as lot 81, fronting on State and Wallace streets, being one hundred and thirty [130] feet on Wallace street and two hundred and five [205] feet on State or Morrison street, and on W. C. Moore's line one hundred and eighty [180] feet, and West line one hundred and seventy [170] feet, and containing three-fourth of an acre, more or less, on which are two buildings. The above described property sold for paying the debts of the deceased and for distribution. Terms cash.

R. H. RANDLE,
G. W. JOHNSON,
536 apr1 d1aw tds tues Administrators.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—NOTICE hereby given to all persons having demands against Christian Rauschenberg, late of said county, deceased, to present them to me, properly made out, within the time prescribed by law And all persons indebted to said deceased are hereby required to make immediate payment.

SAMUEL WEIL, Administrator of Dr. Ch. Rauschenberg.
23 0mar19 d1aw6w wed

ROOFING, &c.

O. A. SMITH,
Distiller of Coal Tar,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
ROOFING MATERIALS,
Felt, Cement & Gravel Roofing.
The Cheapest and Best Roofing in Use
ASPHALT PAVING,
For Sidewalks, warehouses, Floors, Basements, and Street Paving.
CRUDE CARBOLIC ACID,
The Cheapest Disinfectant in Use.
15 Forsyth Street, corner Walton Street,
132 feb5 d6m ATLANTA GA.

Geo. J. Howard & Bros.
WHOLESALE
DRUGGISTS,
DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils,
WINDOW GLASS,
Surgical Intruments,
SCALES,
STATIONERY,
Of all kinds.
No. 29
East Alabama Street.
10 feb1 d3m mar30—

SSS

Is a perfect BLOOD PURIFIER, and is the only purely VEGETABLE remedy known to science, that has made radical and PERMANENT CURES of SYPHILIS and SCROFULA in all their stages.

It thoroughly removes mercury from the system; it relieves the agonies of mercurial rheumatism, and speedily cures all skin diseases.

A Prominent Druggist writes:

"There are well-known citizens in this community who were victims in early life to this most horrible disease, and have been cured by the S. S. S., and are now to all appearances, and in thier own belief, as free from taint of disease as the first man, fresh from the hands of his maker."

For Sale by all Druggists.
496 feb16 d4m

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.

SAVANNAH, GA., March 29, 1879.

On and after SUNDAY, March 30, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	10 00 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	9 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 20 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	10 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 45 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 00 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 10 a m
Arrives at Columbus	3 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily, making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad; at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday)., and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines Mondays, Wednesday and Fridays.

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 20 a m
Leaves Eufaula	10 30 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 35 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 00 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	5 05 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPING CARS TO NEW YORK via AUGUSTA, COLUMBIA, CHARLOTTE and RICHMOND on 7:30 p. m. train.

Passengers from Southwestern Georgia take SLEEPER MACON TO AUGUSTA on 7:35 p. m. train, connecting with Pullman Sleeper to New York without change.

BERTHS IN PULLMAN PALACE SLEEPER can be secured at Schreiner's, 127 Congress street.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. — WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. — W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
000 apr2 dtf

THE MACON AND BRUNSWICK R. R.

AND THE

CUMBERLAND ROUTE.

TO ALL POINTS IN

FLORIDA

PASSENGER SERVICE.

THE above line offers unrivaled time, facilities and comforts, from Atlanta and contiguous country, to all points in Florida. In passenger service this route is one train quicker than any other line. Leave Atlanta daily, Sundays included, via Macon, Brunswick, and Fernandina, at 2:15 p. m. In conveniences, appointments, and outfit the line is unsurpassed. Lucas Palace Sleepers on all night trains. Tickets on sale at the Union Depot

FREIGHT SERVICE.

In Freight Service this line has connections via Brunswick with a line of steamers, in addition to its own, by which superior facilities and prompt dispatch is offered in freights via Brunswick to Darien, all points on the Satella river, St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and all points on the Upper St. Johns river. Also, to all points on the Atlantic Gulf and West India Transit Cos. R. R. to Cedar Keys, and points on the Gulf; and to points on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad. RATES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST. Dispatch equal to any line, and to some points greatly superior, being daily. All claims promptly adjusted.

For rates, routes, and any and all other information, either in passenger or freight service, please communicate with E. T. PAINE, Agent, No. 11 Broad street, Atlanta, or the undersigned at Macon, Georgia. HENRY M. DRANE.
Gen. Freight, Ticket and passenger Agent

FLORIDA.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,
JACKSONVILLE.

11TH SEASON. THIS FAVORITE HOUSE is open for the winter. Passenger Elevator, Gas and other conveniences usual in Northern hotels. Special arrangement for rooms by th week or season. Address by mail or telegraph
346 dec1? 1tf J. R. CAMPBELL, Manager

ORGANS AND ORGANS.

ESTEY ORGANS.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE ORGAN FACTORIES IN THE WORLD. UNRIVALED TONE, AND BEAUTIFUL IN DESIGN.

TO ACCOMMODATE THE GROWING DEMAND IN THE SOUTH FOR THESE CELEBRATED ORGANS,

The Estey Organ Co.

have established a BRANCH HOUSE IN ATLANTA. DO NOT DECIDE WHAT ORGAN TO BUY BEFORE CALLING ON THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

DO NOT FAIL, WHEN SENDING FOR CATALOGUES, TO SEND FIRST TO THE

ESTEY ORGAN CO.

Catalogues Sent Free on Application.

☞ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE SOUTH.

REMEMBER THE ADDRESS,

Estey Organ Co.
10 Marietta St.,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
JANUARY 1, 1879. 360 jan21 d5½m

LAW CARDS.

THOS. E. WATSON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMSON, GEORGIA. Will practice in the counties of McDuffie, Columbia, Warren, Jefferson and Lincoln. Collection of Claims a Specialty.
309 jan19 d3m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW, WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. ☞ Collections faithfully attended to.
266 dec14,1878—d1y

McWHORTER BROS., ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW, GREENESBORO', GEORGIA. Branch Office—Lexington, Georgia. JOHN A. McWHORTER. | HAMILTON McWHORTER.
170 aug10,1878 d12m

R. J. MOSES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GA. Office: 5 Austell's Building.
424 nov22,1878 d1y

LOCHRANE & VAN EPPS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. Office in Austell Building. Will practice in all the Courts, State and Federal, at Atlanta and elsewhere by appointment. O. A. LOCHRANE. HOWARD VAN EPPS.
198 nov10, 1878 d1y

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 188 oct8,'78 d6m

HOTELS.

OCOEE HOUSE, P. LAYNE, Proprietor, CLEVELAND, TENNESSEE. This Hotel is situated on the Public Square in the business center of the city, and has been recently refitted and furnished, and is kept in first-class style. Baggage transferred to and from Depot FREE OF CHARGE. Sample room free to Commercial Travelers.
394 jan23 d3m JAMES LAYNE, Clerk.

WHEELER HOUSE, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA. Directly opposite Passenger Depot. First-class in all respects. Terms $2 00 per day. B. WHEELER, Jr., Proprietor.
000 oct29 dtf

ST. JAMES HOTEL, CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA. The undersigned has recently taken charge of the elegant new Hotel. It has been newly furnished and shall be first-class in all respects. Sample room for Commercial Travelers. Favorable terms to Traveling Theatrical Companies. L. C. HOSS, Proprietor.
January 11, 1879...dtf

MITCHELL HOUSE, THOMASVILLE, - - - - GEORGIA. SANDERSON, CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS. Terms: $2.50 and $3.00 per day. $10 to $21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. Special rates to commercial men. The table will be supplied with all the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and Boston markets. The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests, and all strangers, come from where they may. jan4-dtf

PULASKI HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. R. BRADLEY..........PROPRIETOR, Late of Screven House. Rates reduced to $2 50 and $3 00 per day according to location of room. The former patrons of the Proprietor will find the Pulaski first-class in every particular, the only Hotel in the city with Southern frontage.
000 oct8 dtf oct29

UNDERTAKER.

C. BOHNEFELD, UNDERTAKER, Keeps constantly on hand the latest styles of METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOOD COFFINS AND CASKETS. WILL ATTEND TO FUNERALS IN ALL ITS DETAILS, furnishing Hearses and Carriages at prices to suit all customers. ☞Telegram orders promptly attended to, day or night. 37 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga.
362 july23 d1yr

GREAT KENNESAW ROUTE!

VIA

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

On and after SUNDAY, April 6th, 1879, Triple Daily Passenger trains will be run by the Old Reliable Kennesaw Route.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta at	2:45 p m
Arrives Knoxville at	10:30 p m
Arrives Bristol at	3:45 a m
Arrives Lynchburg at	1:55 p m
Arrives Washington at	9:40 p m
Arrives Baltimore at	11:20 p m
Arrives Philadelphia at	3:40 a m
Arrives New York at	6:45 a m

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN SOUTH.

Leaves New York at	10:00 p m
Leaves Washington at	7:00 a m
Arrives Atlanta at	12:55 noon

Only 39 Hours from New York to Atlanta

Pullman Cars run daily between New Orleans, Mobile, Montgomery, via Atlanta to Washington, without change, connecting closely at Washington with Pullman Cars and Coaches for New York without change.

Pullman Palace Cars leave New York Daily, making close connection at Washington with Pullman Cars for Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, and New Orleans.

The Kennesaw Route is the only line offering such through car arrangements.

THE FAST MAIL TRAIN also makes close connection at Chattanooga from and to all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN NORTH

Leaves Atlanta at.................5:20 a m which makes close connection for Rome and all to the Virginia and Tennessee points, also at Chattanooga for all points West.

THE EXPRESS TRAIN SOUTH

Arrives at Atlanta.................10:50 p m making connection from all points West. Also from Virginia and Tennessee points.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION NORTH.

Leaves Atlanta daily (except Sunday).. 5:00 p. m.
Arriving at Cartersville at............ 7:20 p. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

THE CARTERSVILLE ACCOMMODATION SOUTH.

Leaves Cartersville daily (except Sunday) at............5:55 a. m.
Arriving at Atlanta at............8:35 a. m.
Stopping at all Stations.

Information as to rates, etc., furnished upon application. B. W. WRENN,
apr6 dtf General Passenger Agent.

Atlanta Health Institute.

ELECTRICITY

MOVEMENTS & WATER-CURE.

U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Physician.,
M. F. HORINE, M. D., Manager.
Miss M. B. HORINE, Matron.

DR. ROBERTSON, FORMERLY OF THE Rowland Springs Hygienic Institute, has, because of the inaccessibility of his former location, permanently established his Institute in this city, where easy access, greater facilities, and superior accommodations than have ever before been offered by a Health Institute south, are now extended to invalids from all parts of the country. We confidently claim to have the leading Southern Hygian Home—the only institute South superintended by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians who treat all Acute and Chronic diseases scientifically without a particle of medical drug nostrums in any form, and with success unequaled under any other method of treatment. Special invitations to visit or correspond with us, are extended to persons who are—because of continued dosing and drugging—considered incurable. Certificates of cures from, and references to, some of the most influential citizens of the country furnished on application. Patients in this city or at a distance visited and treated when practicable at their homes. For particulars, call at Atlanta Health Institute, No. 178 W. Peters street, or address
DR. U. O. ROBERTSON,
371 feb19 d6m wed fri sun Atlanta, Ga

SEEDS, HARVEST MACHINERY, ETC.

AT

MARK W. JOHNSON & CO.'S,
Atlanta, Georgia,

GERMAN MILLET, CATTAIL MILLET, HUNGARIAN MILLET, MINNESOTA AMBER CANE Seed, Mammoth Dent and Pennsylvania Gourd Seed Corn. Fresh arrivals. Send to us for Price Lists of HARVESTING MACHINERY, Steam Engines, Syrup Evaporators, Pumps, or anything else in the MACHINERY or SEED LINE.
000 mar27 dtf

PORTABLE ENGINES, GRAIN SEPARATORS, ETC.

THE ECLIPSE PORTABLE ENGINE
—AND—
The Geiser Self-Regulating Grain Separator,
ARE GUARANTEED
To do more Effective Service in a Wheat Field than any other Outfit in America.
THOMAS CAMP,
Covington, Georgia, General Agent.
314 jan19 d6m mar26 w6m

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FIFTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS E, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MAY 13th, 1879—108th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1000 Prizes of 10	10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write clearly, stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La.,
Or to AMOS FOX, 11 East Alabama street, Atlanta, Ga.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAUREGARD and J. A. EARLY.
136 apr8d&wtw

The Brown Cotton Gin.

Cleans the seed better, Runs Lighter, Gins Faster, and costs less money than any other Gin in the market. Every machine fully and legally guaranteed.

A Perfect Self-Feeder and Condenser.

These machines are made of the best materials, and the workmanship and finish are unexcelled. Has been awarded premiums at all the State Fairs, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, etc., etc.

Price List of Gins, Feeders and Condensers.
Payable during the Cotton Season.

Sizes.	Price of Gins.	Price of Gins with Self-Feeding Attachments.	Price with Self-Feeding Attachments and Condensers.
30 Saw	$75.00	$97.50	$120.00
35 "	87.50	113.75	140.00
40 "	100.00	130.00	160.00
45 "	110.00	141.75	173.25
50 "	120.00	152.50	185.00
60 "	130.00	176.00	212.00
70 "	140.00	182.00	231.00
80 "	160.00	208.00	256.00

Boxed ready for shipment and delivered at our factory. Special terms to cash purchasers. Send for circular containing testimonials from over two hundred live planters, who bought and used our machines last season.

From 1843 to 1858 we manufactured Gins at Columbus, Georgia, under the firm name of E. T. TAYLOR & Co., afterwards CLEMONS, BROWN & Co., and made what was then known as the Taylor Gin. During the year 1858 we removed to this place, where we have been exclusively engaged in manufacturing Gins ever since. With long experience, the best labor saving machinery, and skilled workmen, we possess advantages not enjoyed by any other manufacturer in our line for producing the BEST work for the LEAST money.

Presses, Engines and complete outfit furnished when desired. Address

BROWN COTTON GIN CO., New London, Conn.
1 apr6d&w5m

UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH, Sewanee, Tennessee. Highest Education on Christian principles. Grammar School. Cadet corps. Charges moderate. The Spring Term opens March 20th. Address CHAIRMAN.
451 mar28 d13t fri sun wed & wky4t

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.
119 feb5 d&w1y

Spring Millinery.

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York, I am enabled to offer to my customers an elegant stock of Millinery Goods, also a large assortment of

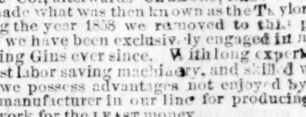
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS

as well as the latest novelties in Ties, Ruching, and Veiling, at prices not to be competed with. I have also a well selected stock of Hair Goods, Hair Braids at $1.00 and upwards, being the cheapest ever offered in this market.

Call at once and have the advantage of selecting from a full stock. All orders will receive prompt attention at the Emporium of Fashion.

A. F. PICKERT,
45 Whitehall street.
521 mch30 1m sun,wed,fri. 2d page only.

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, Fine Points 1-2-5-8-15 and Broad Points 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,
138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
109 jan7...d3m fri

Green House Plants & Flowers.

ANY ONE WISHING TO BUY BEDDING Plants of all kinds, will do well to call on me, or address me by mail, as I have no agents and no one connected with me in any way in any of my business. ALPHONSE LAMBERT, Dealer in Fruit Trees, Green House Plants, Shrubberries, Cut Flowers, Bouquets and Floral designs, Sole Proprietor of CENTRAL NURSERY, E. Fair street, near Cemetery, Atlanta, [291 marl8 d1m

FOOD FOR INFANTS, ETC.

RIDGE'S FOOD for INFANTS AND INVALIDS

Has found its way into high places the world over, and Medical Journals and Physicians give it their approval. WOOLRICH & CO. on every label.
48 apr9 d1w sun wed fri &w1w

WHEN ANY MAN feels sick with COLD CHILLS, FEVER FLUSHES, HEADACHE and general uncomfortableness, AND YET Don't Know Exactly What Ails Him, Then is the time to take

Mott's Pills.

These pills are made of certain ingredients that act specially on the Liver, and at the same time expel all impurities from the stomach and system, aiding digestion, and

Restoring to Health,

when all other remedies fail.

Take them for Biliousness, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaints, and all diseases and disorders of the stomach.

As a family cathartic pill they are WARRANTED WITHOUT AN EQUAL.

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 de5thw & wkye5thw al w rosa No 4

MONEY TO LOAN,

UPON CITY, TOWN, CHURCH AND FARM PROPERTY, AT FROM

8 to 4 per cent. per annum,

By the U. S. Home & Dower Association, 28 East Wall St., Atlanta, Ga.

E. A. WHITCOMB, Manager Gulf Department.
496 jan29 dtf wed fri sun &wkytf

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DeBing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, M. D., 416 Spruce Street, Phila., Pa., Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Wrapper on bottle is yellow printed in black, has pile of stones, Phila., 1870, on it. No others genuine. DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, 13 Kimball House.
172 apr10 d&w til aug 17

ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, Nov 30, 1878.

On and after SUNDAY, December 1st, Passenger Trains on this road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leaves Savannah daily at	4:45 p m
Arrive at Jesup daily at	7:15 p m
Arrive at Thomasville daily at	6:50 a m
Arrive at Bainbridge daily at	9:45 a m
Arrive at Albany daily at	10:15 a m
Arrive at Live Oak daily at	2:25 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee daily at	8:00 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville daily at	8:00 a m
Leave Tallahassee daily at	6:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville daily at	6:50 p m
Leave Live Oak daily at	12:25 a m
Leave Albany daily at	1:45 p m
Leave Bainbridge daily at	4:30 p m
Leave Thomasville daily at	8:10 p m
Leave Jesup daily at	7:45 a m
Arrive at Savannah daily at	10:15 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Jacksonville and Savannah and Albany.

Sleeping cars run through to and from Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys, take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 7:45 a. m., daily (except Sunday) connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 6:25 p. m. (daily except Sunday).

Passengers from Savannah for Brunswick and Darien take this train, arriving at Brunswick 7:00 a. m.

Passengers from Brunswick arrive at Savannah 10:15 a. m.

No change of cars between Montgomery and Jacksonville.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Jacksonville; also, through sleepers between Montgomery, Alabama, and Jacksonville, Florida.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, &c.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Monday at 9:00 a. m., for Columbus every Wednesday at 9:00 a. m.

Close connection at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for Green Cove Springs, St. Augustine, Palatka, Enterprise, and all landings on St. John's River.

Trains on B. and A. Railroad leave junction, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 11:14 a. m., and for Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at	7:00 a m
Arrive at McIntosh, " " "	9:48 a m
Arrive at Jesup, " " "	12:10 p m
Arrive at Blackshear, " " "	3:05 p m
Arrive Dupont, " " "	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont, " " "	4:35 a m
Leave Blackshear, " " "	8:35 a m
Leave Jesup, " " "	11:30 p m
Leave McIntosh, " " "	1:47 p m
Arrive at Savannah, " " "	4:30 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

DAILY SUNDAY'S EXCEPTED.

Leave Dupont at	5:40 a m
Leave Valdosta at	8:45 a m
Leave Quitman at	10:35 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	1:15 p m
Leave Thomasville at	2:00 p m
Leave Camilla at	4:40 p m
Arrive at Albany	6:50 p m
Leave Albany at	5:10 a m
Leave Camilla at	7:40 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at	10:35 a m
Leave Thomasville at	11:20 a m
Leave Quitman at	1:35 p m
Leave Valdosta at	3:10 p m
Arrive at Dupont at	5:45 p m

J. S. TYSON, Master of Transportation.
H. S. HAINES,
uly26 der Superintendent.

Fine Mill and Farm

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

I WILL SELL LOW, ON LONG TIME, OR Exchange for good Atlanta property, 300 acres of land, six miles from Atlanta and 1½ miles north of Decatur. About 60 acres cleared and under fence, about 30 acres bottom land, balance well timbered. Improvements consist of

Grist Mill, Circular Saw Mill,

with the power controlled by one of the best constructed dams in the country, and Two Small Dwelling Houses, all new.

Location for building on the main road leading to Atlanta is as handsome as the country can afford. Fine society, excellent church and school privileges.

This place is well adapted to any kind of manufacturing where timber and reliable water-power is required. G. W. ADAIR,
62 apr6 6,13,20,27 Real Estate Agent.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅛d; in New York at 11⅝c; in Atlanta at 10¼c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, cloudy weather and rain areas followed by clearing weather, warm southwest veering to colder northwest winds, followed by rising barometer.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, April 10, 10:31 P. M.

[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Per*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29.65	60	44	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Augusta	29.66	60	65	W.	Gent	†	Clear.
Corsicana	29.98	64	30	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Galveston	30.01	71	41	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Indianola	30.03	68	74	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Key West	29.94	76	82	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	29.86	65	33	N. W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29.80	63	37	W.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	29.90	67	33	N. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Savannah	29.71	67	79	S. W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.
†Not sufficient to measure.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
7 a. m.	29.68	60	94	S. W.	Fresh	.18	Cloudy.
11:31	29.63	68	47	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29.57	69	31	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
4:06	29.55	70	28	S. W.	Brisk	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	29.63	62	41	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
10:31 "	29.65	60	44	W.	Fresh	.00	Clear.

Mean daily bar	29.628	Maximum ther	.70
Mean daily ther	63.25	Minimum ther	.59
Mean daily humid	55.33	Total rainfall	.18

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

"DOMESTIC,"
SO SIMPLE IT REQUIRES NO CARE.
"DOMESTIC,"
SO PERFECT IT NEVER FAILS TO PLEASE.
"DOMESTIC,"
SO STRONG IT NEVER WEARS OUT.
"DOMESTIC,"
SO LIGHT A CHILD CAN RUN IT.
CRAIGE & CO.,
WHOLESALE SOUTHERN AGENTS,
13 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA..........GEORGIA.
398 mar25,'79 dly

French, German, Japanese, plain and decorated China, Earthen, Glass and Plated Ware, Lamps, Cutlery, not to be excelled in prices, quality or quantity, at HENRY SELTZER'S.
56 sep5,1878-dly

ADVERTISEMENTS.
[See Second Page.]

Exemption—Daniel Pittman.
Partnership notice—Fowler & Hurt.
Clothing and watches at auction—Hall & Morris
Harvest Machinery—Thomas Camp.
The Great Kennesaw Route—B. W. Wrenn.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 11, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—The poultry trade is flourishing.

—More marriages are reported daily.

—The troops leave here to-morrow at 3 p.m.

—Soda-water fountains will now go on duty.

—The crops of this county are reported doing well.

—Yesterday the weather was a perfect photograph of spring.

—The bottom has about dropped out of the coal and wood trade in Atlanta.

—Real estate is advancing in value very rapidly in Atlanta.

—Quite a number of fast steppers are seen on the streets every afternoon.

—Several young ladies are among the families of the officers of battery "I" of the Fifth Artillery.

—The horse doctor has a combination consisting of two musical darkeys and an educated horse.

—The city is so full of strangers that the hotels are having a hard time of it to accommodate their guests.

—Some plan should be arranged by which the water from the water-works could be filtered for the general public.

—The medical convention which meets here the coming month will be banqueted at the Kimball.

—A gentleman remarked yesterday that if the present weather continued he would have strawberries by the end of the month.

—The troops at McPherson barracks are disposing of good many articles that they cannot carry with them at a sacrifice.

—Mr. Bostick has purchased the hand some residence of Mr. A. M. Lewin, No. 120 north Pryor street.

—Fresh Pompano and Red Snappers this morning, at John Smith & Co.'s, No. 17 Peachtree street.

—Where is the limit to Atlanta's trade? It was but yesterday that we saw a Broad street merchant shipping a lot of goods to Prussia.

—The committee of arrangements appointed to provide homes for the members of the southern Baptist convention, which meets in Atlanta in May, complain that it is with difficulty that they can secure homes for all who will be here. They invite our citizens to come forward and state how many of the members of the body they will entertain while the convention is in session.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Colonel D. N. Speer, of LaGrange, is in the city.

—W. H. Clark and Geo. R. Brister, of Baltimore, are at the Markham.

—Wm. Hummer and R. B. Cook, of Baltimore, are at the Markham.

—Colonel E. R. Dorsey, of the Georgia road, was at the Markham yesterday.

—Judge Columbus Heard and Mr. Graham Lewis, of the Greensboro bar, are at the Kimball.

—Ernest Ingersoll, of New York, and Frank H. Taylor, of Philadelphia, who are getting up a pictorial book of the Air-Line railway, are at the Markham.

—Mr. Chas. H. Swiggett, representing the mammoth hardware house of Perin & Gaff, manufacturing company of Cincinnati, is in the city stopping at the Markham.

—Mr. E. B. Stahlman, general freight agent of Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern railroad, is stopping at the Markham.

That Drop.

The great Kennesaw route, never any where if not in the van, came to the front this morning with an offer of reduced rates to the traveling public. This popular line needs no recommendation. Its excellent road-way, magnificent scenery, elegant equipment and fine eating houses render it deserving all that its managers claim for it. The fast time now made by this route will be surpassed, we understand, about the 1st of May by a schedule leaving Atlanta at noon and reaching New York at 10 o'clock the following evening, or inside of thirty-four hours—the fastest time by far ever made by any line between the south and the north. This is something which the public would hear with surprise, did the proposition emanate from any less an enterprising personage than B. W. Wrenn, the live general passenger agent of the great Kennesaw route.

For maps, time-tables, description of route, etc., call on or address either of the agents whose names are appended to the advertisement.

W. H. Brotherton's

Closing out sale will continue until May 1st, at which time he will pull down his store house for the purpose of erecting a beautiful building on the old site. If you need goods in his line call to see him; will sell you goods cheaper than they were ever sold in Atlanta.

Saturday, April 12. 8. Important.

THE SHOOTING OF COLONEL ALSTON

The Southern View Fairly Stated—A Purely Private Difficulty, Not to be Quoted to the Discredit of the State.

To the Editor of the New York Times—I have seen your editorial upon the Alston-Cox tragedy reproduced in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION. It is in so many respects incorrect in its statements and inferences—unintentionally, of course—that I ask publication of this letter in your journal. I am a northern man, was a federal officer, but for the last nine years have been living in this city, acting as state agent of the Northwestern life insurance company. My business has taken me into all parts of the state, and I feel I can speak of the people of Georgia from full knowledge and experience of them, and free from prejudice or favor. The attempt to make this unfortunate affair a sample of public custom in Georgia, or to give it any, even the slightest significance is an injustice. It was simply a private difficulty between two individuals, such as occurs daily in New York state, and which finds daily narration in your and other of your city papers, and which has no significance beyond the innate and universal depravity of mankind. Murders happen under all laws, governments and societies, and this murder in Georgia has no different characteristics from similar crimes happening in your city and state; for instance, those of J. Fisk and William Poole. Such offenses are no more common here than with you in proportion to the population, and they indicate neither a general propensity to bloodshed nor a lack of administration of justice. There is as much regard for law here as north; there is a general aversion to disorder, and there are as faithful efforts made to administer justice and prevent crime. Nearly every issue of your city papers recounts some tragic murder, suicide, burglary, or other crime in your state and city, yet you would consider it a rank injustice for the judgment to be passed upon your people, as a people, that these crimes prove the slight value upon human life in the great commonwealth of New York. Bad men and violent are to be found everywhere. Crimes occur in every community, and it is a forced misrepresentation of the facts that distorts this tragedy into proof of general lawlessness in Georgia. The ill-feeling on the part of Mr. Cox toward Colonel Alston had no connection whatever with Colonel Alston's official acts as chairman of the penitentiary committee of the Georgia legislature, and the attempt to give such complexion to the matter is wholly unwarranted. There is not a particle of evidence to justify such a conclusion.

Colonel Alston had, it is true, as a member of the legislature and chairman of the penitentiary committee, reported upon certain alleged abuses of the penitentiary system, the result of which showed that public sentiment was so healthy and vital on the subject that the mere mention of the abuses effected, as far as possible, their correction. No system of penal discipline is, or can be made, perfect. The present Georgia system is faulty, like other systems, and this people have a sensitive appreciation of its deficiencies, and has not tolerated and will not tolerate abuses capable of remedy. Cox was in no way, as here understood, a sufferer by Colonel Alston's action as chairman of the penitentiary committee. He was not and is not even a lessee, but merely a manager of convicts. The camp in his charge has not been liable to the animadversion passed upon other camps. The difficulty was private, and not in any sense of the word public. Cox wanted Alston, as General Gordon's agent, to sell Gordon's interest in the convicts to Mr. Walters, who was going to employ Cox, or in some way befriend him. Mr. Walters had refused General Gordon's proposition, and a Mr. Howard had then accepted it, and the trade was closed. Cox was disappointed, and wished Alston to rescind the trade with Howard, and trade with Walters, which he felt he could not do, and this, and this alone, was the cause of the difficulty. It was an altercation in business, such as occurs every day between men, and in no way grew out of Colonel Alston's efforts at penitentiary reform. It is not even correct as understood here, as you state, that Colonel Alston's reformatory attempts had induced General Gordon to give up his lease. As I understand it, and I think it is the opinion of others, General Gordon did not have the time and opportunity to give his personal attention to the matter, and carry into operation his humane views, and therefore thought it best to have nothing to do with it. Another error you make is in intimating that Colonel Alston did not sell to Mr. Walters because he was not a humane and responsible man. This is wholly incorrect. Colonel Alston desired to sell to Mr. Walters, and first offered the chance to him, and the only barrier was Walters's unwillingness to give the price. Walters is a worthy, honorable citizen.

Now, Mr. Editor, I do not desire to consume more of your space, but I do reiterate that your interpretation of this frightful tragedy is wrong from beginning to end, and your arraignment of this people on account of it is unjust and undeserved. I would not anticipate the sentence against Mr. Cox, but it is due to truth to say that the sentiment against him here is universal and unqualified. Your own condemnation of the killing, and every feature of violence connected with it, is not a whit stronger or more indignant than the feeling and judgment of all classes here. I say it in justice to these people, among whom I am an adopted citizen from your state, that I have never seen greater reverence for law, and more earnest longing for peace and quiet. Take the case of the colored woman Julia Johnson, lately acquitted of the murder of an old white lady in the county below. Julia is a bad woman, and the prejudice of the people against her, from a belief in her guilt, was powerful, and yet she was acquitted; and an attempt afterward on her life, by the man since believed to be the real murderer, has met with wide-spread reprobation, and the whole machinery of the law is now being used to bring him to punishment. Here is a crowning proof that a white jury, in the very tide of high public feeling, can do justice to a poor colored woman even of bad repute. There is a public honor, and the sentiment of our best people is universally set against the carrying of concealed weapons, and our courts have no sympathy for a person proved to be guilty of this offense against the law. The press all over the state have strongly urged the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of pistols. I have deemed it due to these people to make these corrections. Though I have lived nine years among them, I have ever acted independently, and have on many occasions differed with them as to what was correct action in public and private matters, and my views have always been respected, if not followed.

WILLIAM H. WHITE,
Late Surgeon in the Iowa Vol. In.
Atlanta, Ga., Monday, March 17, 1879.

WHAT THEY THINK OF IT.

The State Press on the Carrying of Concealed Weapons.

NEWNAN LEADER: The fact is, this country needs more judges of Judge Lester's grit.

COLUMBUS ENQUIRER: Public opinion rightly formed can make men do their duty justly and legally, and it is sadly needed.

"DEXTER" IN GWINNETT HERALD: When, oh, when, will the cowardly practice of carrying concealed weapons come to an end?

TALBOTTON REGISTER: We condemn boldly and unreservedly the practice of carrying concealed weapons as dangerous to life and demoralizing in its tendencies.

SOUTH GEORGIAN: Carrying a pistol will make any man a coward. It will lower him in his own estimation, and should lower him in the estimation of others.

CARTERSVILLE EXPRESS: Double the severity of the penalty and enforce it strictly, and let society enforce its condemnation of this unmanly and illegitimate practice.

MACON TELEGRAPH: The present laws, if rigidly enforced in all instances, would go very far towards checking the exceedingly pernicious and cowardly habit of carrying concealed weapons.

CRAWFORDVILLE DEMOCRAT: We should endeavor to create a public opinion that would discountenance the carrying of weapons altogether. It is a practice as foolish as it is dangerous.

THOMASVILLE TIMES: The sword of justice should speedily fall. Let it fall, swift, sure and unerringly. It is the only way to check the crime. Penitentiaries will not do it. The rope is the only remedy. Let it be used unsparingly. A life for a life.

DEKALB COUNTY NEWS: Let the general assembly make the penalty for this offense punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary. The wearing of a deadly weapon is a continued threat; therefore let the law imply malice when that weapon is used.

DOUGLASVILLE STAR: The pulpit and the press are both speaking out against the practice of carrying concealed weapons. They march up squarely to the subject and confront the great evil in no unmistakable terms. This is just as it should be.

GAINESVILLE ARGUS: We started to write an article upon the pernicious practice of carrying concealed weapons, but we stop. A man who habitually carries a pistol upon his hip will kill anybody. We might as well talk to a bloood hound.

DRY GOODS, CARPETS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Our entire stock of Dry Goods, Carpets, Boots and Shoes, now open and ready for inspection.

Immense stock of Black Silks, Colored Silks, Summer Silks, Persian Vestings, Brocade and Water-Stripe Grenadine, Buntings, Debages, Mohairs, Satin and Water-Stripe Silk, etc.

SPECIAL ATTENTION called to our line of BLACK TAPPESEIRS SILKS. Finest Silk fabric yet made.

HOSIERY—Most beautiful stock ever exhibited in Atlanta. Table Finen, Towels, Victoria Lawns, Linen deLudie, French Mull, India Mull, in large quantities. Cheapest Handkerchiefs in the market.

Carpets and House Furnishing Goods—Our entire line of Carpets, Mattings, Shades, Lace Curtains, will be in this week. Arriving daily.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Everything new in Gents', Ladies', Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes and Slippers. Largest line ever offered in any Boot and Shoe Store. Call and examine our entire stock. WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY, STYLE AND PRICE.

CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
66 AND 68 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANT

156 apr9 d1m top 3d 4th 5th col 4thp

THOMASVILLE ENTERPRISE: We would like much to see the custom of carrying concealed weapons put down and stamped out of existence by public sentiment. It is wrong and a habit that produces great evils, and one that the law seems powerless to wipe out.

SAVANNAH RECORDER: It is the spirit of lawlessness, the disregard for law, a contempt for authority and the cheap regard in which human life is held, that induces men to go armed. No law-abiding citizen will carry arms. No man who loves order and peace will carry about his person the instruments to commit violence.

ELLIJAY COURIER: There is no act that shows such cowardice on the part of anyone as to be always going round with a pistol in his pocket. Legislators who fail to do all in their power to suppress the pistol traffic are certainly guilty, to say the least of it, of sheer neglect of duty.

DAHLONEGA SIGNAL: The law can never be executed while solicitors are employed to prosecute pistol-carriers, while they themselves keep the waist-band of their pants fortified with a perfect armory. Some of the public officials are walking arsenals, and expect nobody else to fortify themselves against strong enemies.

ALBANY NEWS: This crime of carrying concealed weapons is one which should receive the constant and persistent condemnation of the press, courts and people. Imprisonment would prove the most effectual remedy. The practice of imposing fines upon monied men is unequitable and unjust to the poorer classes.

BUTLER HERALD: Let us take a "new departure" with reference to this matter. Let every law-abiding citizen come to the fixed determination that he will, regardless of persons or consequences, report to the grand jury every offense of this class that comes to his knowledge. This, and this alone, will suppress this perilous practice.

ATHENS WATCHMAN: We trust the next session of the legislature will adopt rigorous measures to secure the utter abolition of the carrying of pistols and other deadly weapons, and we feel sure that the people of the state will heartily indorse their action. It has become an evil which is beyond endurance, and must be stopped at all hazards.

DALTON CITIZEN: The practice of carrying concealed weapons is not only cowardly, but uncivilized and barbarous, and we are rejoiced to see that it is condemned by the press and good people everywhere. Let the law upon this subject be more rigidly enforced and there will be fewer blood tragedies in the land.

AUGUSTA EVENING SENTINEL: If murderers are to escape the legal penalty of crime, they should at least not be made heroes of after they evade the gallows. If human justice fail the vindication of divine law remains. The murderer may stalk forth from the court-room a free man, but his punishment is not omitted; it is only changed and deferred.

CARTERSVILLE FREE PRESS: The recent tragedies have aroused public sentiment on this subject. We only wish that its discussion may be continued until it shall take proper and efficient shape in the complete reformation of the people on the subject. The practice is not only cowardly and unmanly, but it is a disgrace to the civilization of the age.

GRIFFIN SUN: Experience has demonstrated that, under a republican form of government at least, laws are of very little force or practical utility unless backed by the hearty good will and energetic co-operation of the people who elect officers whose duty it is to carry out their provisions. It is folly to talk about laws prohibiting the sale of pistols or spirituous liquors so long as a majority of a community wink at the evils intended to be corrected.

NORTHEASTERN PROGRESS: Let the sentiment be instilled in the minds of all that murder is murder; and that when a man kills another the penalty of the law will be sure and certain to follow, and then—and not till then—will there be a cessation of this inhuman thirst for blood. Carrying concealed weapons has its part in the terrible drama, we admit; but there are other considerations of equal weight with this, not the least of which is, that he who lets his devilish intentions overcome his better judgment, in counting up the cost of his crime, relies upon going "scott free" through hook or crook, because hundreds of murderers have done the same thing.

GRAND JURY OF CHATHAM: We unqualifiedly condemn the practice of carrying concealed weapons, and as a step towards lessening this pernicious habit, we would urge that all officers of the law, who may find it necessary to be armed in the discharge of duty, shall bear their arms openly. We call attention to the proper authorities to the indiscriminate sale of fire arms to minors and other irresponsible persons. If there is no existing law against the practice, we request our representatives in the legislature to use their efforts to have such a law passed. The general and promiscuous use of arms and fireworks in the public streets on holiday occasions is an element of danger to life and property, and should be prevented by the authorities.

MONROE ADVERTISER: What we contend for is the sure punishment of crime. Let the men who carry deadly weapons upon their persons, and shoot others in the heat of passion, once know that punishment is sure to follow, then will men control their passions and resort to milder means for settling disputes. We have no reference to any particular case of recent happening; we are speaking of any and all violations of the laws. We would not say one syllable to influence the hanging of an innocent person. But we do say that when a murder is clearly proven, and jurors allow their sympathies to be so aroused by the powerful appeals for mercy by the lawyers defending the criminals, a fatal blow is inflicted upon the safety of the citizen. This is the very reverse of blood-thirstiness. When the people know that bloodshed without sufficient provocation will be followed by death upon the scaffold, then will blood cease to flow for imaginary insults.

—SAVANNAH NEWS: Public opinion is at last beginning to make itself felt. The demand is daily growing more and more strong that legal technicalities shall no longer, so readily as heretofore, shield the perpetrators of crime from the consequences of their misdeeds. It is at length being fully recognized that public safety requires that such pleas as emotional insanity, drunkenness, fancied or even real wrong, shall no longer be regarded as a justification for setting the laws of God and man at defiance, and shedding man's blood by man on any and every provocation. The gallows will, therefore, no doubt speedily be called into active requisition. Nothing but an epidemic of hangings will prove an effective remedy against this epidemic of crime. And if this principle is adopted and firmly adhered to we shall hear less of murders, and the blood of Judge Elliott and the other victims of man's brutality and uncontrolled passion will not have been shed altogether in vain.

WALKER COUNTY MESSENGER: The press of the state have of late very generally denounced the practice of carrying concealed weapons, so that there is very little upon that subject that has been left unwritten and unsaid, yet there is another custom or practice which, if it is not as bad and wicked in motive and intent as the other, it is prolific of evil results and must be abandoned, before the carrying of concealed weapons can be stopped. This custom or practice is largely indulged in by very many good, law-abiding citizens; we refer to the habit of speaking of those who do carry concealed weapons as brave and gallant. There is nothing more common than to hear men, and even woman, who are church members and professedly law-abiding themselves, in commenting upon the character of some desperado, who has slain his man and has escaped justice, or it may be is on trial for his life, speak of him as a brave, gallant fellow. Now, this is all wrong. Does anybody doubt the bravery and gallantry of General Joseph E. Johnston, or of the lamented General Robert E. Lee; well, think you either of these would carry a concealed weapon about their person, with which to slay their fellow man in the quiet, peaceable walks of life? No! The carrying of concealed weapons is base and cowardly to the last degree, and no truly brave man will carry them, and the man who does do it, and who is ready, on the smallest or gravest pretense, to kill his man, may be brave and gallant, but his bravery is of that damnable kind that stains its hands in the blood of his fellow-man; that robs the wife of her husband; that makes orphans of the children of the father; that often sends, without a moment's warning, the spirit of a fellow being, uncalled and unprepared, into the presence of its God; a bravery that robs, blights and blasts forever the fairest creature and brightest prospects of God's best creation! Away with such bravery and gallantry; it is a disgrace to mankind. Let him who indulges in this most despisble practice know it and feel it; let him be shunned, denounced and spurned from the society of all decent, respectable people, and let all such bravery and gallantry as that referred to above be banished as worthy only the eulogies of fiends and the devil, with whom it originated.

THE FIRE ALARM.

Two Fires in Twenty-Four Hours.

Yesterday morning about three o'clock an alarm of fire was sounded and the department was soon out for duty. The alarm was found to be caused by the discovery of a blaze in one of the rooms of a brick boarding-house on Ivey street, near the corner of Line street. Mr. Ol. Hart, of the hook and ladder truck, succeeded in getting the first stream upon the flames with the chemical aparatus of the hook and ladder truck, and the blaze was soon put out by his good management without any damage being done.

It is the opinion of several of the firemen who looked into the matter that this fire was the work of an incendiary, as a quantity of the wood that was burning was discovered to be covered with varnish.

ANOTHER BLAZE.

Last evening about half past ten o'clock another alarm of fire was sounded by the ringing of the bells. The department upon responding to the call discovered that a wooden cottage at the corner of Powers and Williams streets was in a blaze. The firemen worked hard to subdue the flames, but with no effect, and soon the building was burned to the ground. We learn that the building was fully insured and that the furniture was saved with little damage. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed that the fire which was first discovered in the kitchen originated from a spark from the stove.

While attending to the duties of his office Mr. Andrew Boos, the chief of the department, unluckily stepped into an uncovered well and fell to the bottom. His cries for assistance were soon heard by his brother firemen, and the unfortunate chief was pulled to the surface with the assistance of a rope. Mr. Boos was not in any way bruised and deserves to be congratulated upon his escape from injury or probable death.

The State Institute for the Deaf and Dumb.

The annual meeting of the trustees of the state institution for the deaf and dumb, at Cave Spring, was held at that place Wednesday last. The attendance of the trustees was quite flattering and the meeting passed off most pleasantly to all concerned. The officers of the institution were re-elected without opposition, which was quite a compliment. Mr. W. O. Conner, the superintendent, was highly complimented by the board of trustees for the efficient manner in which he attended to all of the duties of his office.

The trustees also passed glowing compliments upon Mr. Samuel W. Freeman, the semi-mute teacher who was brought to this state from Ohio last year and made a teacher in this institution. Mr. Freeman is a graduate of the National deaf and dumb college at Washington, D. C., and has given much satisfaction as a teacher of the institution at Cave Spring. From a gentleman who was present at the annual meeting we learn that the institution is now in better condition than it ever was, and that the school consists of seventy-five pupils, who are all getting on finely under its present management.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., April 10, 1879.

Ocmulgee Circuit		Eastern Circuit	20
Brunswick Circuit	13	Atlanta Circuit	30

OCMULGEE CIRCUIT.

No. 7. Argument concluded.

No. 8. Crawford vs. Georgia railroad and banking company. Case, from Greene. Argued. L. J. Glenn & Son; M. W. Lewis & Sons, for plaintiff in error. J. A. Billups; John C. Reed, contra.

No. 9. Newsom vs. Georgia railroad and banking company. Case, from Greene. Argued. M. W. Lewis & Sons; E. C. Kinnebrew, for plaintiff in error. J. A. Billups; John C. Reed; W. W. Lumpkin, contra.

No. 10. Wall, executer, vs. Jones. Illegality, from Wilkinson. J. G. Ockington, by J. A. Billups and John C. Reed; J. W. Lindsay, for plaintiff in error. W. W. Williamson, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Williamson, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The court was in session regularly yesterday.

The case of the Hancock Insurance company vs. Varnadoe was completed and sent to the jury. Collier & Collier for plaintiffs; McConnell & Heyward for defendant.

The case of Phillips vs. Goodwin was then taken up and was pending at the hour of adjournment. E. N. Broyles for plaintiff; Collier & Collier for defendant.

The criminal docket for a clearance of the jail will be taken up on Monday next.

Court adjourned to the regular hour this morning.

A Famous Veterinary Surgeon.

For several days past Dr. William Key, the famous colored veterinary surgeon, has been in Atlanta selling his "Keystone Liniment," which is highly indorsed by all who have ever used it. His headquarters are opposite the passenger depot, on the old city park lot. Here he sells large quantities of his liniment every day, and in addition gives a free exhibition of his trained horse, who does tricks that would astonish his rivals that come with circuses. The animal has rare intelligence, and Dr. Key has trained him remarkably well. Two negro minstrels who travel with the doctor, give music and fun, which are highly enjoyed. Dr. Key brings the highest commendations from well known gentlemen and from the press of various cities. He was a slave of a cousin of Postmaster-General Key. Soon after the war his master died and left his widow almost helpless. The faithful servant, having had long experience in attending horses, resolved to make a support for himself and mistress by his knowledge.

He began the sale of his liniment and it was soon famous. He has supported his old mistress and has amassed a large fortune for himself. He was the most liberal of all contributors to the yellow fever sufferers. His home is in Shelbyville, Tennessee, but he travels all over the south. For the next ten days he will be in Atlanta, and will sell his horse liniment. It is a medicine whose rare virtue cannot be doubted, and those who use it once will never be without it.

A Future Marriage.

Lieutenant C. W. Rowell, of the Second infantry, who was stationed here in 1877, is to be married May 1, at Portland, Oregon, to the daughter of General Wheaton. Lieutenant Rowell has been promoted to acting adjutant of his regement with pay of captain. The good fortune of this young gentleman will be received with pleasure by his many friends and acquantances here. He is a young gentleman of fine qualities and good sense. Miss Wheaton was a favorite in Atlanta society during her father's residence here. The many friends of the lady and gentleman wish them a happy future.

Reliable, Wholesome, Economical.

Hundreds of the best housekeepers throughout the country have used Dooley's Yeast Powder, in preference to any other baking powders, for the past twenty years. They have tried other brands, but found none superior. This is owing to its purity and wholesomeness. It is composed of the best, refined materials only; the chief ingredients being pure grape cream of tartar. Housekeepers will find it, upon trial, to be one of the best, most healthful and economical baking powders in the markets, and it is recommended solely on its merits.

FALSE PRETENSES.

A Clever Game, in Which the Principal Players Were Finally Beaten After Taking Several Tricks.

N. O. Picayune.

Some time since the business community of this city received a fresh addition to its ranks by the establishment of a branch office of the United States Home and Dower association of Washington, D. C. The office of the new company was located at 31 St. Charles street, beneath the San Carlos itself, and in a fine situation to attract public attention. The room was handsomely fitted up and with every facility for the transaction of the enormous business the Home and Dower association was expected to handle.

The branch office was in charge of Messrs. Barr & Goodwin, two swells of the first water, whose energy and tact bid fair to make a success of their enterprise.

The object of the association, as given out by its representatives, was to lend out large sums of money on real estate or other kinds of security. Under these alluring offers borrowers were plentiful. Before the money could be obtained, however, the borrowers would have to advance a small sum to defray the expenses of examining titles, looking up deeds, etc., and if the examination proved satisfactory a favorable report would be forwarded to the head office and the amount desired would then be forthcoming. It was understood, of couse, that the portion advanced should be deducted out of the interest money, and would in the end entail no expense upon the borrower. Strange as it may seem, there were any number of innocent victims who made the necessary advances, and Messrs. Barr & Goodwin were in a fair way to reap a rich harvest. At length one of these victims, a Mrs. N. M. Carey, having made a deposit of some $45, grew suspicious and finally made a statement to Chief Boylan, which induced the latter to detail Aids McDonough and Dave Hennessey to arrest the proprietors of the Home and Dower association.

The officers secured Goodwin, who was locked up in the central station, but they failed to get Barr, who is supposed to have left town.

Mrs. Carey made an affidavit before Recorder Sheehan on Monday morning, charging Goodwin with obtaining money under false pretenses, as there was no such concern as the United States Home and Dower association. Goodwin was sent down.

Besides Mrs. Carey, another lady invested $150 in the association, and a doctor claims a loss of over $200.

IS THE PEACH CROP RUINED?

What a Prominent Fruit-Grower Says.

Yesterday a reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Dr. Sam. Hape, who is known as one of the most successful fruit-growers in the state. He had just returned from Hapeville, where most of his fruit is planted.

The reporter asked if the fruit was much injured by the late cold snap.

DR. HAPE—Very much I fear. The pears are not hurt as badly as I expected. The peaches are badly injured. Even now you can cut open the young fruit and you will find a large proportion of them black on the inside. Many others which do not give such plain signs of death are affected fatally. Many were chilled by the wind and, though they have a good appearance now, will drop off as they grow. I confidently believe that nine-tenths of the peach crop around Atlanta will be lost. The proportion on my place will be even greater.

The doctor then remarked that he did not remember ever seeing such a cold snap after the spring was so far advanced as that we recently had in and around Atlanta. The strawberry crop, he says, promises a good yield, though it has been cut off by the cold. The berries now in the market came from Charleston. Atlanta berries will be in by the first of May.

The Atlanta pomological society will reorganize for the summer about the first of the coming month. The society has done a great deal for fruit culture in this section.

Amusement.

The Ladies' society of the Fifth Baptist church will close their annual fair Saturday night. They have been fairly under headway during the week, and have given one of the most interesting and successful fairs of the season. Of course, their object is to do good—to put heaters in the church on the corner of Bell and Gilmore streets, and this fact accounts, in the main, for the liberal patronage they have received and the success they have achieved. The ice-cream, cake, fruits, etc., are served by the ladies themselves, while the lemonade and other tables are presided over by young ladies who have so generously volunteered their services. Under such management and inspiration everything and everybody are aglow with glee and life.

Saturday night will be the last, and will close with the sale of two gorgeous cakes now on exhibition.

Of course, we cannot attempt to individualize. The society and the public, too, deserve great praise. The liberal minded have contributed freely, and it is announced that, with only a little more help, their church will be supplied with first-class heaters.

Remember the place and time—old Fulton house, corner Wall and Lloyd streets—to-night and to-morrow night. Go and help them.

Get the Genuine Article.—The great popularity of "Wilbor's Compound of Cod-Liver Oil and Lime" has induced some unprincipled persons to attempt to palm off a simple article of their own manufacture; but any person who is suffering from Coughs, Colds or Consumption, should be careful where they purchase this article. It requires no puffing. The results of its use are its best recommendations; and the proprietor has ample evidence on file of its extraordinary success in pulmonary complaints. The Phosphate of Lime possesses a most marvelous healing power, as combined with the pure Cod Liver Oil by Dr. Wilbor. This medicine is regularly prescribed by the medical faculty. Sold by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.
202 apr4 d1w fri sun wed &w1t

"IRON MOUNTAIN ROUTE."

St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Co.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 1st, 1879.

Mr. C. A. Haslett has this day been appointed Southern Passenger Agent for this Company, in place of Mr. E. F. Sisson, resigned.

Mr. Haslett's headquarters will be at Chattanooga, Tenn., and his District will include all territory South of Richmond and the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Railroad, South of Kentucky, East of and including the line of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

All communications in regard to the West, North-West, Arkansas or Texas, how to get there, rates, time tables, etc., should be addressed to Mr. Haslett at Chattanooga, Tenn., and he will cheerfully and promptly answer the same.

E. A. FORD,
General Passenger Agent.
000 april1 d3t fri sat wed

Protect Your Co plexion.

In addition to my extensive wholesale stock, I have a full assortment of Insertion, Puffed Lawn Bonnets; also Scotch and American Ginghams, in all sizes, which I offer at retail and at low figures.

M. WISEBERG,
000 april1 d3t No. 31 Peachtree St.

In Memoriam.

MR. WILLIE F. PIERCE.—This estimable young man who came from Augusta, Georgia, some two years ago, and has been connected with the Southern Atlanta Surgical Institute, died in our city yesterday morning and his remains were forwarded last night to the family burial place in Augusta. Mr. Pierce was much beloved by a circle of devoted friends who lament his death just as life was opening before him with promises of assured success.

Buy Carmichael's Live Pills.
For sale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
236 feb12 d3m

Pinafore.

The musical amateurs of Rome are going to give "Pinafore" in a few days. The role of "Buttercup" is to be assumed by Miss Ione Newman, formerly of this city. She is a musician of rare promise.

The Decisions.

The Decisions of the August Term, 1878, are now ready in pamphlet form. Price to subscribers per copy, One Dollar, postage paid. Send in your orders.

CONSTITUTION,
mch4 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

SILVERWARE.
Largest stock of SOLID SILVER and Plated-Silver ware ever exhibited in this city. Call and examine the new and attractive designs which we have brought out this season.
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
mar30 d1m 34 Whitehall Strete.

The Mexican Dollar.

What is the difference between the Mexican dollar and Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment? One does what it promises and the other does'nt. The Mexican dollar says, "I am one hundred cents;" but when you come to invest it you find it is only eighty-five. Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment says, "I will cure you of Piles;" and upon trial it is found to do so in every case. It makes but one promise—to cure Piles; and does so without failure. Price 50 cents a bottle. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar.
411 apr25 deow1v&weow1y

CAKES! CAKES!

Pound, Sponge, Fruit, Jelly, and all kinds of Fancy Cakes, at Jack & Holland's.
476 mar30 d2w

The Death-rate of

Our country is getting to be fearfully alarming, the average of life being lessened every year without any reasonable cause, death resulting generally from the most insignificant origin. At this season of the year especially, a cold is such a common thing that in the hurry of every day life we are apt to overlook the dangers attending it and often find too late, that a Fever or Lung trouble has already set in. Thousands lose their lives in this way every winter, while had Boschee's German Syrup been taken, a cure would have resulted, and a large bill from a doctor been avoided. For all diseases of the Throat and Lungs Boschee's German Syrup has proven itself to be the greatest discovery of its kind in medicine. Every Druggist in this country will tell you of its wonderful effect. Over 950,000 bottles sold last year without a single failure known. Sold by all Druggists.
378 june22...d&w1y eow&weow

Vienna, Club, Cottage, French, Twist, Square Loaf Bread at Jack & Holland's.
476 mar30 d2w

Look at the Following Bargains.

Summer silks, 45, 50 and 60 cents.
White 11-4 quilts at 49 cents.
10-4 bleached sheetings at 15 cents.
Union linen lawns at 6, 7 and 8 cents.
Boys' cassimere at 20, 25 and 35 cents.
Black silks at 60, 70, 75, 80 and $1.00. The best gros grain silk you ever saw at 75 cents is offered. Great slaughter in Hamburg edgings and insertings. 1,000 pieces ribbons, assorted colors and widths, at one-third the price of original cost. Ingrain carpets, 1 yard wide, at 25 cents. White matting at 12 and 15 cents, at FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.'s,
apr6 dtf No. 38 Whitehall Street.

Rye, Graham and Wheat Bread, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

FREIGHTS, BREAKAGE, HARD STOCK AVOIDED,
By buying CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, Lamps, Show Cases, Woodenware, from McBRIDE & CO. Merchants who want to pay cash and get bottom prices can get the worth of their money at McBRIDE'S.
547 nov28 d1y lo'l

Maillard's Choc Caromels just received at Jack & Holland's.
476 mar30 d2w

—Smoke Duke's Durham; it is the best.
332 mar21 d&w1y

Soda Water, Lager Beer, Mead, Ginger, Ale and Cider, on draught at the Famous Fount of Jack & Holland.
476 mar30 d2w

Buy Carmichael's Female Tonics.
For sale by Geo. J. Howard & Bros.
and Hutchison & Bros.
236 feb12 d3m

Fresh Crackers, of all grades, at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30 d2w

J. P. STEVENS & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
Southern Agents for the following manufacture of Watches:
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN NAT. WATCH CO.,
TIFFANY & CO.,
HAMPDEN WATCH CO.
We have the largest stock of Gold and Silver Watches in the South, and invite attention to the low prices at which these goods are offered.
34 Whitehall Street.
350 jan19 d12m 4th pg

Finest Candies, always fresh and nice at Jack & Holland's. 476 mar30d2w

KRANICH & BACH,
C. L. GORHAM,
RAVEN & CO.,
PIANOS.
WILCOX & WHITE ORGANS,
unrivaled in the world. Special inducements offered by F. L. FREYER, General Southern Agent, 28 Whitehall Street.
226 feb9 dtf 4th col

ICE COLD
Bottled Beer at Jack & Holland's.
476 mar30 d2w

WM. CRENSHAW,
Dentist,
24 WHITEHALL STREET.
Any and all operations upon the teeth will be faithfully performed at advertised rates, namely:
Gold fillings at $1 to $2.
Artificial teeth, $5 to $15 per set.
Teeth extracted, 50 cents.
Teeth extracted painlessly by the use of gas. Give me one trial, and I will do your work in the future. 627 dec1-d6m

If you want good things to eat or drink, call on Jack & Holland.
476 mar30 d2w

—Cousens' Compound Honey of Tar has been so long and favorably known that it needs no encomium. For coughs, colds, sore throat, hoarseness, etc., it affords speedy relief, and is a most pleasant and efficacious remedy, honey and tar being two of its ingredients. The skill of the chemist, and the knowledge of a physician were united in its preparation, the result being a compound which is the favorite remedy in this severe climate, and has no equal as a cure for coughs, colds, hoarseness, bronchitis, croup, etc. Use Cousens' Honey of Tar. Price 50 cents. For sale by J. L. Pinson; at wholesale by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar
411 apr25 deow1y&w eow 7

Another Savings Bank Gone Up!

This has been said so often of late, that people are beginning to look for safer investments for their surplus cash. Any man who has 25 cents to invest cannot do better than buy a box of Mott's Liver Pills, for they never fail—always keep them in the house.
70 apr9 d&w1w

Roller Gum.

We have reduced the price of Godfrey's Roller Gum from 35c. to 30c. per lb. Send in your orders for Rollers, or for the Gum. Can supply either. CONSTITUTION,
mch2 d&wtf Atlanta, Ga.

Rheumatism—This dreadful torment, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and knowing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try a bottle of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally and will positively cure the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every druggist in Atlanta.
67 nov3 d&w8mtil july3

FRANKLIN
TYPE
FOUNDRY,
168 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ALLISON, SMITH & JOHNSON.
The type on which this paper is printed is from the above foundry.—ED. CONSTITUTION.

READ AND BE CONVINCED

FURCHGOTT, BENEDICT & CO.,

38 Whitehall Street,

Are Offering the following Great Bargains.

Best Prints at 4c and 5c.
4-4 Percales at 5c.
Bleachings at 4c and 5c.
Soft Finish 4-4 Bleachings at 6¼. Is the best ever seen, fully worth 9c.
10-4 Bleached Sheeting at 15c.
Sea Islands at 4c, 5c and 6c.
Cassimere for Boys' and Gents' wear at 20c, 25c, and 35c—worth from 20c to 40c more.
Elegant assortment of fine Cassimeres.
11-4 White Bed Spreads at 49c. Favor us by pricing all our Quilts, as they are fully 50 percent lower than elsewhere.
Checked Nainsooks at 10c.
Victoria Lawns at 10c.
White Swiss at 7c.
All other White and Linen Goods at Bargains.
Bargains in Parasols.
Bargains in Edgings.
Bargains in Hosiery.
Bargains in Rufflings.
Bargains in Corsets.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS.

In this department we assure one and all that they will find Greater Bargains here than in any other house, as we are determined to do a large trade in it.

Summer Silks 45c, 50c and 60c.
Black Cashmeres from 25c to 85c.
Fancy Dress Goods as low as 5½c.
Black Alpacas from 15c up.
Bargains in Black Grenadines.
Immense Bargains in Black Silks.
Trimming Silks cheaper than elsewhere.

Carpets! Carpets! Carpets!

200 rolls White Matting at 12½ and 15c.
150 rolls Red Checked Matting at 15, 18 and 20c.
These goods are considered the greatest Bargains ever offered in the Southern States.
4-4 Ingrain Carpets at 25c.
Hemp Carpeting at 15c.
Brussels Carpeting at any price to close out.
Price our Lace Curtains and Shades.

Call on this firm to Buy your Goods.

Furchgott, Benedict & Co.,
38 WHITEHALL STREET, ATLANTA, GA.
apr6 dtf

ANNOUNCEMENT!

To the Ladies of Atlanta and Vicinity.

THE BAZAR,

54 Whitehall Street. 54.

MR. L. WURZBURG

Would respectfully inform the LADIES that he has leased the premises 54 Whitehall street which he will OPEN ON OR ABOUT ARRIL 15th, and where he will keep constantly on hand an immense assortment of

Millinery and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Corsets

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, Etc.

Our entire stock has been selected in New York and has been purchased at the VERY LOWEST CASH PRICE. We are therefore able and shall sell our goods at

The Very Lowest New York Price!

LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE. GOODS CHEERFULLY SHOWN.

Our Motto is: ONE PRICE, SMALL PROFITS, QUICK SALES.

THE BAZAR,
54 Whitehall Street.
160 apr9 d1y 4th pg L. WURZBURG, Proprietor.

FULTON COUNTY SHERIFF'S SALES FOR State and county tax for the years 1877 and 1878.—Will be sold before the court-house door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., on the first Tuesday in May, 1879, within the legal hours of sale the following property, to-wit:

A lot on Bush and Mangum streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of De Syon & Dean, part of lot No. 82, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of William Gray by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gilmore and Butler streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Lother and Measlin, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Longley & Robinson by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Gilmer and Butler streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Berry and Sherwood, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing one acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Longley & Robinson by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Foster and Calhoun streets, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Burckhart and Grant, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Benj. F. Longley by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Decatur street, in 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of the state of Georgia and Brown, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 125x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of R. A. Wright, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Jones street, in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Amoss and Wilson, part of land lot No. 53, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of John M. Buice by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Hunter street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Mitchell and Rawson, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 37x200 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of James Lochrey by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Calhoun street and Forest avenue, 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Farnsworth part of land lot No 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing two acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of Samuel Hape, agt. by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Peachtree street, in the 4th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Wilson and Goldsmith, part of land lot No. 51, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of N. R. Fowler, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 and 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Harris and Spring streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Inman and Hammond, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of C. H. Strong, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the years 1877 and 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and Farley streets, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Hunnicutt and Harrison, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x100 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of John G. Westmoreland, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Forsyth alley, in the 1st ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Baldwin and Boring, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 61x200 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Agnes Turner by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Pryor street, in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Williams and Dabney, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x80 feet, more or less. Levied as the property of Frederick A. Williams by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Fair, Hunter and Hanye streets in the 3d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of McKey, part of land lot No. 52, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wright by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Wells street in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Johnson, part of land lot No. 85, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing two acres, more or less. Levied on as the property of John Guerin by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Crew and Rawson streets, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Harndon and Blakely, part of land lot No. 76, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of John G. Martin, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, part of land lot No. 13, in the 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less. Levied on as the property of Howell C. Glenn, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1877 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Whitehall street, in the 2d ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Rawson, Blanchard and Hill, part of land lot No. 77, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 24½x185 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Willis F. Chisolm, trustee, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the years 1877 and 1878 against the same.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot on Marietta and Walton streets in the 5th ward of Atlanta, adjoining the property of Holland and Herring, part of land lot No. 78, 14th district of Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet, more or less. Levied on as the property of Mrs. Georgia R. Wrenn, by virtue of and to satisfy the state and county tax for the year 1878 against the same.

W. A. WILSON, Sheriff.
apr8 d&w4w

REDUCTION OF PRICES!

—THE—
Grand Pacific Hotel,
CHICAGO,
—THE—
Finest Ventilated Hotel in America
And one of the Largest (having over 500 Rooms, 250 en-suite, with Baths and Closets attached) and Most Elegantly Furnished Hotels in this country.
TERMS.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, $3.00 to $3.50 per day. Baths and Parlors Extra.
A reduction from the above prices to parties remaining a week or more.
JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.,
Proprietors.
18 apr3 d3teod thur sat tues

BIRRESBORN
Natural Mineral Water.
The best purely Natural Mineral Water imported. Highly charged with Natural Carbonic Acid Gas.
A sterling remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, and a great aid to Digestion. A sure cure for Dyspepsia.
"UNITED STATES CONSULAR AGENCY,
DUSSELDORF, Sept. 13, 1878.
I, Henry Lewis, Consular Agent of the United States at Dusseldorf, do hereby certify that I visited and tested this Water direct from its Source or Spring, and found it is in no way a manufactured article, but a Pure Mineral Water. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of this Consular Agency this day and date above written."
[Signed] H. LEWIS.
U. S. Consular Agent, Dusseldorf, Germany.
BIRRESBORN NATURAL MINERAL WATER COMPANY,
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7 feb25 d3m tues thur sat 4th page

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United States Marshal's Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF fieri facias issued out of the Honorable the District Court of the United States, for the Northern District of Georgia, in favor of the plaintiff in the following case, to-wit:

LANIER BROS. & CO. vs. JAMES N. PORTER, Surviving Partner,

I have levied upon as the property of James N. Porter, the above named defendant, 406½ acres of land, situate, lying and being in the county of Morgan in said District, whereon James N. Porter now resides, or did reside July 31, 1875, bounded on the southwest and northwest by Terrell lands, on the northeast and east by John H. Morgan and Bacon lands and lands taken from said Porter's lands, and on the southeast by Ingram lands. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney and notices sent to the defendant by mail and will sell the same at public auction, at the Court-house, in the city of Atlanta, county of Fulton and State of Georgia, on the

FIRST TUESDAY IN MAY NEXT,

between the lawful hours of sale.

Dated at Atlanta, Georgia, March 31, 1879.

O. P. FITZSIMONS,
United States Marshal.
554 apr1 d1aw5w tues.